THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 29 MARCH, 1834. [NO. 2324.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

TO-MORROW, being Easter Day, a Collection will be made, as usual, immediately after the Sermon, for the benefit of European and other Poor.

HENRY JEFFREYS,
Senior Chaplain.

Bombay, 29th March, 1834.

NOTICE.—In compliance with the following Requisition, a Public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall on Monday next, the thirty first day March, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose herein specified.

J. L. PHILIPPS, *Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 27th March, 1834.

TO J. L. PHILIPPS, ESQ.
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR.—The undersigned request you will have the goodness to convene a public meeting, at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 31st March, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures for putting a stop to public begging by providing otherwise for the relief of the helpless and destitute poor.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

T. Carr.	Monackjee Cursetjee.
J. Farish,	J. A. Maxwell.
John Graham,	Geo. Moore,
John Wilson,	Eduljee Dadabhoy,
C. Smyttan,	V. Kemball,
H. Woollaston,	J. G. Frith,
Joseph Laurie,	Cowasjee and Hormusjee
Wm. D. Robertson,	Jewajee,
Framjee Nasserwanjee.	Cursetjee Cowasjee,
J. H. Dunsterville,	Davidass Jurjeevandass,
D. Barr,	Roger De Faria and Co.
W. Jacob,	Jos. Sprague,
W. W. Beck,	Sullimon Yacoob,
N. Spencer,	Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba
Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons.	Mahomed Ali Rogay,
Cursetjee Monackjee.	Henry Yates,
Cursetjee Jamsetjee,	Jugonnath Sunkersett,
Pestonjee Merwanjee,	Framjee Cowasjee,
	Dhackjee Dadajee,

NOTICE.—On Monday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, there will be sold by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO., Tamarind Lane, a quantity of damaged Long Cloths and other Goods. For particulars apply at their office.

Bombay, 27th March, 1834.

ON Wednesday next, the 2nd of April, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for Sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, a portion, of the neat Household Furniture of Lieut. Colonel STEVENSON, Bombay Artillery, consisting of a second sized Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, and Maces, by Thurston, a Writing Table, Mahogany Pier Tables, Skreens, Ladies Wardrobe with Wings, Mahogany Book Cases, Card Tables, an Ottoman and suite of Couches to match, double Branch Wall Shades, Pillar Shades, Chairs, Wine Presses, Pair of China Jars, sundry valuable Prints in Frames, &c. &c. &c.—Also a variety of Plated Ware of the first quality, consisting of a Tea Urn, Coffee Pots, Bread Baskets, &c.—Lady's, Military, and Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, 3 Pair of elegant Silver Casserole Dishes, Europe Shawls, and a variety of other property.

At Noon, a "Stewart's" built Stanhope, and any other Carriages and Cattle that may offer.

FOR SALE,

A Neat Cabinet Harmonicon, by ELLARD, imported per *Euphrates*, price Rs. 300. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

NOTICE, on Monday, the 31st March, instant, at noon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell at the Custom House Bunder head, on account of the concerned, the Brazilian Ship "AMIZADE" of about 350 Tons burthen, with all her Masts, Yards, Stores, &c. as she now lies at the Hon'ble Company's Moorings in the Harbour, where she may be seen, and a list of her stores inspected. A list of her stores also lies at the office of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA and Co., where all particulars will be made known on application to Captain CAMPOS.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st. 25 per cent. of the Purchase money to be paid on the Lot being knocked down, and the remainder within three days from the day of sale, failing which, the deposit shall be forfeited, and the vessel resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit all advantages, and make good all losses.

2nd. The vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down, and all expenses of Company's Moorings or of any other description arising subsequent to that period, to be borne by the purchaser.

3rd. Full delivery of the vessel will be made, when the payment of the purchase money is made in full, and not before.

N. B. any legal documents that may be required, are to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser.

Nesbit Lane, 29th March, 1834.

ખબર

શોમવારે•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•માર્ચ•ચાલતા•મહીનાંનીએ•બપોરનાં•મીશીઅર•ફરીથ•બમંનજી•તથા•કુમપ•ની•ફોટમાંની•માંડવીનાં•ડફા•ઉપર•જફરે•લીલાંકુ•ફરીને•જેનુ•લાગેચ•વલગેચ•તેનાં•કશાબે•બરાજીલીઆનનુ•વાંકાંણ•એફ•નામે•અમીજેડ•આશરે ૩૫૦ ટનનુ•તે•કોલો • તથા • પરબાંનો • તથા • શામાંન • તથા • એ•વગરે•શાઠે•વેચશે•ને•કાલમો•બારામો•નામદાર•શરકાર•કુમપની•ની•શાફલ•શાઠે•બાંધેલુછે•તાંકાં•જોવા•દેશે તથા•શામાંનની•ટીપ•દેખરાવશે•તથા • તે•શાઠે•શામાંનની•બીજી•ટીપ•મીશીઅરશ•રાજર•દે•ફેરીઆ•તથા•કુમપનીની•આપરીશમો રાખેલીછે•તાંકાં•ફપતાંન•ફમપોશને•પુછિઆથી•એ•વાંકાંણ•વીશેની•શરવે• બીનાંથી •વાફેપ•ફરશે ❀

વેચાંણની•બોલી

૧ લુએજે—લીલાંકુ•થાજ•રકા•પકી•જેટલે રુપીએ•વેચાશે•તે•પરમાંણે•દર•શેફકે•ટફા ૨૫ પરમાંણે•ખરીદદારે•અનામત•આપવા•તથા• બાકીનાં•નાંણાં•વેચાંણનાં•દીનથી•દીન ૩ મો આપવાં•એ•પરમાંણે•ફીધાનો•ચુકરોતો • અનામત•રુપીઆ•ચુનેગારીમો•જશે•તથા•વાંકાંણ•પેકેલા•ખરીદદારને•કશાબે•પાકુ•વેચાશે• તથા•તે•ઘણીનુ•નફા•ઉપર•ફાંજ•પોચશે•નફી•તથા•બોત•આવશે•તો•ભરી•લેશે ❀

૨ બુએજે—લીલાંકુ • થાજ•રકા • પકી • તેજ•વખતથી•વાંકાંણનો•જોખમ•ખરીદદારને માથે•રેકેશે•તથા•શરકારી•શાંકલનો•અથવા બીજી•ફાંજ•રીતનો•ખરચ•લીલાંકુ • થાજ• રકા•પકી•થાશે•તે•ખરીદદારે•આપવો ❀

૩ બુએજે—વેચાંણનાં•નાંણાં • આપશે•તારે વાંકાંણ•આખુ•કવાલે•ફરશે•તે•અગાકુ•ફર શે•નકી ❀

તાજેકલમ—એ•વાંકાંણ•બાબત • ફાંજ• ધારાની•રીતનાં•ફાગલ•પતર•બનાવવાં•અથવા•લખાવા•પડેતો•તે•ખરીદદારે•પોતાનાં• ખરચથી•ફરવાં ❀

નીશબીટલેન•તા• ૨૨ મી•માર્ચ ૧૮૩૪

જાહેર ખબર.

સોમવારી તારોખ ૩૧ વો માર્ચ ચા લત્યા મહિન્યાચે રોજી દોનપ્રહરી: મિશીયેર ફીઢબમનજી વ કુપેંનો, કોઢાચે માંડુવિચે ધક્યાઘર જ્યાહીર લિલાંવ કરૂન જ્યાચા મંમધ આહે ત્યાચે હીસોબી, બરાજિલાઅન ગાંવચે તારૂ બનામ અમીજેદ સુમારે ૩૫૦ ટંન આહે તે ઉોલે, પરબાને સામાન વ યા ખેરોજ જે કાંહી સામાન અસલે તે સંગાતે વિકતિલ આણિ તે તારૂ હાલ્લી બંદરાંત નામદાર સરકાર કુપેંનીચે સાકલીશી બાધલે આહે, તે તિકડે પાહાવયાસ મિલેલ વ સામાનાચી યાદ દાખવિતીલ, વ દુસરી યાદ મીશીયેરસ રાજ દેફેરયા વ કુંપનીચે આફોસાત ઠેવલી આહેત, તિકડે કંપતાન કપીંસ સાહેબાસ વિચારલ્યાસ યા તારૂ મંમધી સર્વ બાતમી કળવિલ.

વીકણ્યાચા કરાર.

૧ લીલાંકુ જાહાલ્યા નંતર જિતકે રૂપાયાને વિકેલ ત્યાપ્રમાણે દર સેકડા પંવવિસ ટકે અનામત ખરીદદારાને દ્યાવેં. વ બાકીચે રૂપયે વિકરીચે દિવસાપાસૂન તીન દિવસાંત દ્યાવેં. યાપ્રમાણેં દ્યાવયાસ ચુકેલ તર અનામત રૂપયે ગુણેગારીત જાતીલ, વ તારૂ પહીલે ખરીદદારાચેં હિસોબિવીકલે જાઈલ, તી વિકરીત કાંહી નફા જાહાલા તર ત્યાવર પહીલે ખરીદદારાચા કાંહી દાવા ચાલનાર નાહીં વ ખુટ આલીતર ભરૂન ઘેતલી જાઈલ.

૨ લીલાંવ જાહાલ્યા નંતર ત્યાચ વેલાપાસૂન તારૂંચે જોખીમ ખરીદદારાચે માથ્યાવર રાહીલ વ નામદાર સરકાર કુંપનીચે સાખળ્યાચે વ દુસરેં ઈતર કાંહી રીતીચા ખર્ચ લીલાંવ જાહાલ્યા નંતર હોઈલ તર તે ખરીદદારાણે દ્યાવેં.

૩ વિકરાવે સર્વ રૂપયે દેતીલ તેં વ્હાં તારૂ સ્વાધ્ધાન કરતીળ તેફુદેં કરનાર નાહીં.

તાજેકલમ: હે તારૂ સંમધી કાંહી ધાચ્યાચી રીતિપ્રમાણે કાગદપતર લિહાવયાસ લાગતીલ ત્યાચા ખર્ચ ખરીદદારાને આપલે ખર્ચીને કરાવે.

નિજબીઢ આળી તા। ૨૨ વા માર્ચ સન ૧૮૩૪.

TO be Sold—The property of G. LETTSOM ELLIOTT, Esq., a Mail Phæton, with Shifting Seats, built by Messrs. Adams, and Hooper, (has been two years in use,) with a pair of Persian Horses, perfectly quiet, 14 3 high. A complete set of double Brass mounted Harness, nearly new.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late MARY GOMM, wife of Conductor GEORGE GOMM, of the Pension Establishment, having been granted to the said Conductor GEORGE GOMM, all persons having any claim or demand against the Estate, are hereby requested to forward the same accompanied with sufficient Vouchers, to the said Administrator for adjustment, within one month from the date hereof. Any claims not preferred or made known within the period above stated, will not be afterwards attended to.

G. GOMM,
Conductor.

Bombay, 22d March, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26	per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	" 14	per doz.
Port Wine,.....	" 20	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 29th March, 1834.

MR. McCARTHY begs to announce to his Friends and the Public, that the COMMERCIAL and MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY under his care still continues open for the reception of Pupils: he is happy to be able to state that, during the five years the School has now been established he has given general satisfaction to those who have entrusted him with the education of their children. The situation of the School is remarkably salubrious; and, being in the country and quite secluded, the morals of the Children are effectually guarded against the effects of evil communications; and, as the grounds are very spacious, there is no want of room for play and exercise.

Mr. McCarthy assures the Public, that he will persevere in using his utmost exertions to improve his Pupils in every branch of useful knowledge, and, above all, to instil into them a proper sense of their religious duties.

The number of Pupils having much increased, Mr. McCarthy has taken his Son (who has received an excellent education in England) as an assistant, and he feels confident that their joint efforts will much accelerate the progress of the Children.

The course of instruction comprises English, Grammar, Writing, Geography, including Map drawing, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, and every branch of Mathematics, with their application to Astronomy, Navigation and Surveying, and the French and Latin Languages.

Masters to teach the Native or other languages, Dancing, or other accomplishments, will be procured when required at as moderate terms as practicable.

TERMS.

For children who join the school under twelve years of age, during the whole period of their abode in the school, per month..Rs. 38
Above that age....."..42

These include every charge, except for Stationery, Medicine and Medical attendance.

Boarders are expected to bring with them 18 suits of Clothes, 6 Sheets, 6 Large Bathing Towels, 6 Table Towels, a Cot with Mattrass, Pillows, Blanket and Counterpane, a Chest of Drawers, a Drinking Mug, a Dessert and Tea Spoon, and a Knife and Fork.

A CARD.—D. SEECOMBE, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Bombay, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Saddle and Harness business in all its branches, in No. 1, Tamarind lane, where all orders given him will be duly attended to.

N. B. Also Saddles, Harness, and Whips, repaired on moderate terms.

A FEW hhds. of Sherry just imported per "*Euphrates*," from Messrs. DUFF and LEGH, of London, are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 375, each—Cash.

Bombay, 29th March, 1834.

GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET.

THIS highly esteemed Wine is on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 60 per chest of three dozen, for Cash.

GRUAUD LA ROSE. 1ST QUALITY.

HORMUSJEE ARDESEER AND CO. have purchased from Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO. their Stock of this very superior and richly flavoured Claret, imported direct from the Proprietors, and for sale at the very reduced and moderate price of 20 Rs. per case of one dozen, at their Godown, in the House lately vacated by Messrs. Shotton and Co., Apollo street.

Messrs. H. A. and Co. have also a supply of the following Wines and Liquors, all of the very best quality, and most moderately priced:—

Pale Sherry from...,	Charles Bell.
Ditto... „....„.....	Hoply and Lingham.
Ditto....„....„.....	Cockburn and Co.
Brown ditto..„.....	Hoply and Lingham.
Port Wine....„.....	Chas. Bell.
Pale Ale.....„.....	Hodgson and Co.
Superior Holland Geneva, Highland Whiskey, West India Rum Shrub, Old Cognac Brandy, Old Tom in Jars.	From Christopher and Co. Bottled in London.

Besides numerous articles among which is some handsome Plated Ware, &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th March, 1834.

FOR sale at the Godowns of RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. Rankine's Sherry, in six dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 29th March, 1834.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, No. 7, Forbes street, Superior sweet Lisbon, at per dozen Rs. 8
Ditto plain Lisbon, at per dozen....Rs. 8

Forbes Street, 29th March, 1834.

EXCELLENT SHERRY to be had at Rs. 12 per dozen. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 29th March, 1834.

FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

NOTICE.

THAT BYRAMJEE BOMANJEE Khuras, CURSETJEE BOMANJEE Khuras, EDULJEE BOMANJEE, Khuras, and COONVERBOYE, the Sons and Widow of the late Bomanjee Fuckerjee Khuras, deceased have contracted to Sell the Dwelling House situate and being under No. 17 in the Fish market within the Fort walls of Bombay, late the property of the said Bomanjee Fuckerjee deceased; if any persons have therefore any claim upon the said house or upon the Estate of the said Bomanjee Fuckerjee, deceased, they are hereby required to make known the same to RUTTONJEE DADABHOY Colah, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the above mentioned purchase will be completed and no claims afterwards admitted.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

બેહેરામજી બમંનજી ખરાશ તથા ખરશેદજી બમંનજી ખરાશ તથા એદલજી બમંનજી ખરાશ તથા ફુવરબાઇ તે છોકરાવો તથા વીઢવા મરનાર બમંનજી ફકીરજી ખરાશનાં એમાએ મરનાર બમંનજી ફકીરજી ખરાશનુ ધેહેર જે શ્રી ફોટમો માછલી બજાર મો નંબર ૧૭ માં વાલુ વેચાનુ આપવાનુ શાટુ ફીધુછે—એ ઉપર અથવા એ મરનાર બમંનજી ફકીરજીની જશકેમાંમત પકુર ફાંજ દાવો પોચતો ફોએતો તેનાંએને બાંણ ફરેચજે આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો રટંનજી દાદાલાજ ફોલાને જાહેર ફરે—મુદત પછી એ વેચાંણ પુરુ થાશે તથા ફાઇનો દાવો ચાલશે નઇ—તા ૨૮ મી મારચ ૧૮૩૪

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is hereby made known to all persons, that TAMOOLJEE CURSETJEE, Mahimwalla having agreed to Mortgage his house situated in Hornby, or Rampart row, assessed No. 18, to CURSETJEE COWASSJEE, watchmaker, as advertised in the Courier of 15th instant, the same is now cancelled by mutual consent.

Bombay, 28th March, 1834,

જાહેર ખબર

તેમુલજી ખરશેદજી આઇમવાલાએ પોતાનુ ધેહેર એફ ફારનબીનાં મોફોલામો અથવા ફોટેફોટ આગાસનુ નંબર ૧૮ વાલુ ખરશેદજી ફાવરાજી ધડીઆલીને ગીરવી આપવાનુ શાટુ ફીધું ફનુ ને તે વીશે તારીખ ૧૫ મી મારચને દીનેનાં શ્રી મુમબઇનાં ફોરીએર ઓપાખાનાંનાં પતરમાં છાપી પરગટ ફીધું ફનુ તે ગીરવી શાટુ એ બંધેની ખુરશી રદ તથા બાતેલ ફીધુંછે—તારીખ ૨૮ મી મારચ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

TO be Sold—A Bungalow belonging to MARTIN WEST, Esq., on the Mahabuleshwar Hills, with furniture, and immediate possession. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

TO BE LET—The upper apartments of the House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church.

Ditto, ditto, in rear of the above, lately the property of Mr. JERVIS. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 29th. March, 1834.

TO be let—A house in Meadow Street, No. 35.

One ditto, at Colaba.

One ditto, at Mazagon, recently vacated by Major Stevenson.

A Stable adjoining the Courier office. Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

Bombay, 29th March, 1834,

TO LET—That commodious house in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Captain HOUGHTON, with a detached Kitchen and Stable. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply to Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 29th March, 1834.

TO BE LET—A commodious airy pleasant upper-roomed Bungalow at Camballa, opposite to the Bee-hive, lately occupied by A. N. SHAW Esquire. Apply to Moody SORABJEE VATCHA Gandy, at his office, opposite to the Town Major's office.

Bombay, 29th March, 1834.

TO be let—The cool and desirable House in Rampart Row, lately vacated by Mr. GREY, of whom terms may be learned on application.

Ash Lane, 26th March, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

Courier Office, 29th March, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates. according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No.	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Policies,	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO MADRAS,

THE Fine Barque "SWALLOW," W. ADAM, Commander; expected here about 10th proximo, and will have immediate despatch.

Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 29th March, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT TO CHINA,

THE new First Class Coppered Ship, WILLIAM RODGERS, 500 Tons, will proceed direct to China with every dispatch. This fine ship sails very fast, and is a most desirable opportunity. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 29th March, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Bombay Castle, 13th March, 1834.

No. 137.—Lieutenant colonel G. Brooks, commanding at Sholapore, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st April to the 1st May next, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 20th March, 1834.

No. 138.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 2nd of October 1833, to the address of the supreme government, to published in general orders :—

Solicit Court's instructions on the subject of the additional allowances claimed by superintending surgeons, in consequence of Court's orders of the 20th Decr. 1831, authorizing them to rank as lieutenant colonels, pending this reference, government have declin d sanctioning any alteration in the allowances

Paragraph 7th. When by our orders of 26th August 1818, we permitted the senior member of the medical board to take rank as colonel, and conferred advanced rank on other medical officers, we expressly directed that "the rank so granted, was "to be considered as purely official, and was not to "give any claim either to military command, or to in-"creased allowances of any kind, except in cases of "distribution of prize money, in which the officers of "the medical establishment would hereafter be allow-"ed to share according to scale of rank then establish-"ed."

8th. When by our orders of 20th December 1831 we granted still more advanced rank to the junior members of our several medical boards, and to the superintending surgeons of our several establishments, we did not intend to confer any rights or claims, to advanced allowances of any kind, except in cases of distribution of prize money, as specified in the orders of 1818.

9th. We therefore approve of your having rejected the claims brought to our notice in your letter under reply.

No. 139.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that captain G. C. Taylor, of the 25th regiment native infantry, be placed on the pension list, under the general order of the 8th December 1820; (page 284 of the military code.)

No. 140.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Lieutenant S. V. W. Hart, of the 2nd granadier regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the 1st light cavalry, from the date of the departure of lieutenant Vardon to the sea coast, on sick certificate.

No. 141.—With reference to His Majesty's warrant for increase of pay to regimental paymasters and quarter masters, which were published in the general order No. 229, dated 7th June 1831, also to the extract from war office circulars, published under this date, granting additional pay to orderly room and pay-master's clerks and compensation for clothing for the months of January, February, and March of the present year, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following extracts from an order by the supreme government giving effect to the said warrants and circulars.

The rate of exchange at which the 3 months compensation for clothing is to be drawn, after the 1st April next, is 1*s.* 9½*d.* per Bombay rupee, which is equal to 1*s.* 11*d.* the sicca rupee, the established rate between London and India, for the current official year.

Extract from general orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, dated Fort William 1st February, 1834.

The scale of pay allowed to regimental paymasters, quarter masters, and paymaster serjeants, will be passed with reference to servitude, from the date of authority under which granted, and the allowance to the orderly room clerks, from the period when they entered on the duties of their situation by regimental orders.

There being no warrant officers in the Company's army, corresponding with regimental paymasters, quarter masters, the increase of pay now authorized for them will be issued in addition to the scale of Indian allowances at present granted.

Compensation for clothing will be regulated with reference to His Majesty's warrants, dated 22nd July and 30th July 1830, which in respect to infantry corps of the line, establish the rates for serjeants at five shillings per month, and two shillings and nine pence for all other ranks, and in the light cavalry and lancers, at three shillings and eleven pence three farthings for serjeants, and two shillings and eight pence one farthing for all other ranks.

The rate of exchange at which the foregoing payments will be made, is to be regulated with advertence to the rate between London and India established for the current year.

Extract from a circular letter from the war office, dated 9th July 1830.

ORDERLY ROOM CLERK.

Para. 17th. Having had under my consideration the situation of the orderly room clerk, I am of opinion, that advantage will result to the service by selecting a private soldier of the regiment as orderly room clerk, allowing him the difference between the pay of private and that of serjeant, the soldier thus selected, who shall continue faithfully to discharge his duties for a period of three years, will be allowed to rank and reckon service as a serjeant, including the three years of probation, but if at any time, he shall relinquish the situation without the approbation of his commanding officer, or is displaced therefrom in consequence of misconduct, he will revert to the rank and pay of a private soldier.

As a further inducement to good conduct, the orderly room clerk, after having served ten years in that capacity, will receive an additional allowance of six pence a day, making his pecuniary advantages the same of those of a color serjeant in the infantry, and nearly equal to those of a troop serjeant major in the cavalry.

It is not however required, that the non-commissioned officers at present employed as orderly room clerks should be displaced, if the commanding officer is satisfied with the manner in which the duties are performed, in such case the present regulation will be applied only when a vacancy shall occur.

18th. Having also adverted to the situation of the clerk to the regimental paymaster who is borne on the establishment with the rank and pay of serjeant, but who in the capacity of paymaster's clerk, cannot be promoted to be a color serjeant in the infantry, or to troop serjeant major in the cavalry, I have to acquaint you that the paymaster's clerk, having served ten years as such, may be recommended by the commanding officer and paymaster for an allowance of six pence a day, in addition to his pay as serjeant, but this additional allowance will, at any subsequent period, be liable to be suspended, or wholly taken away, if the paymaster's clerk is guilty of any neglect or misconduct, the circumstances of the case being fully stated to the secretary at war, by the commanding officer and paymaster, if it should not be deemed expedient to resort to a court martial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. HARDINGE.

To
The Right Hon'ble Charles Grant,
President of the Board of Control.
War office, 9th March 1833.

SIR.

His Majesty having been pleased to order that the deliveries of regimental clothing should, after the 31st December next, be made on the 1st April, instead of the 1st January, the former being fixed as the commencement of the military year, and that the several non-commissioned officers and soldiers should be allowed compensation for the three months preceding the said 1st April; I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the commissioners for the affairs of India, the copy of a circular letter, which has been issued by this department to the commanding officers of all corps, excepting those serving in the territories of the East India Company, and request that such instructions as shall be necessary may be given in regard to the latter.

Circular No. 738.
War office, 20th February, 1833.

To
The Commanding Officer.

SIR,—As the period for which the regimental clothing of the current year is required to be worn, will expire on the 31st December 1833, I have the honor to acquaint you, that it is His Majesty's pleasure, that the said clothing be nevertheless continued in wear until the 1st April 1834, when the military year recommenccs, and new clothing will be issued, and that every non-commissioned officer and soldier, who may be actually effective between that day and 31st December preceding, be allowed compensation according to his rank, and at the rates prescribed by the regulations. Compensation is not to be allowed for less period than a complete month, in cases in which men may become non-effective in the interval; and credit for this allowance should be given in the statement of the account of any soldier who may die or desert during that period. An estimate for the amount required on this account is to be transmitted in the same manner as for the other services, and the charge is to be made in the pay list, ending on 31st March 1834, vouched by a statement shewing the number of men of each rank to whom compensation for the entire quarter then terminated, shall have been actually paid, and the names of all men to whom compensation for a broken period shall have been actually issued, certified by the commanding officer, adjutant and quarter master.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN HOBHOUSE.

No. 142—Lieutenant G. K. Erskine, attached to the Poona auxiliary horse, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on private affairs, from the 1st to the 30th proximo.

No. 143.—With reference to the general order dated the 24th ultimo, (No. 102) the undermentioned non-commissioned officers are appointed riding masters to the mounted corps, under this presidency :

Riding master serjeant James Randall, to the horse brigade.

Serjeant major James Tant, to the 1st regiment light cavalry.

Troop serjeant major Francis Egan, of His Majesty's 4th dragoons, to the 2nd regiment light cavalry.

Troop serjeant major Thomas Walter, of His Majesty's 4th dragoons, to the 3rd regiment light cavalry.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March, 1834.

No. 144—With reference to the general order, No. 296, dated 11th August 1832, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the proportion of each grade of apprentices for the different European hospitals as follows :

	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	Total.
European general hospital	3	2	5.
Regiment of dragoons	2	1	3.
Ditto of infantry	2	1	3.
Battalion of artillery	2	1	3.
Troop of horse artillery	1	„	1.
Depôt King's troops	1	„	1.

The promotion of apprentices from the lower to the higher grade, and the removals, which may become necessary in consequence from one corps to another, are to be carried into effect half yearly after the established examinations.

In view to establishing a uniform system in the mode of drawing pay for apprentices, the provisions of the general order 10th August 1822 (military code, page 390, art. 35) are extended to the apprentices attached to native hospitals.

No. 145—A division order issued by colonel Salter, under date the 9th December last, appointing major Algeo, His Majesty's 6th or Royal Warwickshire regiment, to assume the command of the Deesa brigade, on his (colonel Salter's) appointment to the command of the northern division of the army, is confirmed.

No. 146—The unexpired portion of the leave to the Neelgherries granted to captain R. Mignan, of the European regiment, under date the 8th April 1833, is cancelled from the 14th ultimo, the date of his return to the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 24th March, 1834.

No. 147—The following temporary appointment is confirmed :—

Captain H. Lyons, to act as interpreter to the 23rd regiment native infantry during the absence of Lieutenant Liddell on leave.

No. 148.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Lieutenant R. Lewis, 22nd regiment native infantry, to act as line adjutant at Ahmedabad, during the absence of lieutenant J. E. Parsons, on leave to the presidency.

No. 149—The division order issued by colonel Salter, dated the 31st January 1834, appointing major Marshall, 25th regiment native infantry, to the command of the station of Hursole, on the departure of lieutenant colonel Litchfield, is confirmed.

No. 150—The leave of absence granted to captain R. Payne, acting 1st assistant commissary general of the northern division of the army, under date the 14th ultimo, on private affairs, is extended on the same account to the 25th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Mr. C. A. H. Tracy, acting assistant to the resident in Cutch, an extension of leave of absence on sick certificate, for the period of one month.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th March, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following appointments of junior native commissioners at the stations set opposite their names.

Ragoba Sadashewjee, junior native commissioner at Ahmednuggur.

Dajee Luxumon, junior native commissioner at Sirinur, zillah Ahmednuggur.

Pandoorung Moreshwur, junior native commissioner at Chandore, zillah Ahmednuggur, and

Luxumon Dhondew, junior native commissioner at Tulleh, in the zillah of Konkan.

The sunnuds of the appointments bearing date the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 22d March, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment by the judge of Poona of Mr. Charles Forjett, to be the nazir of the adawlut at that station.

Bombay Castle, 24th March, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Williams, acting joint judge, and session judge of Poona.

Bombay Castle 26th March, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to abolish, from the 18th March, 1834, the situation of third Magistrate of police, in consequence of orders received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 24th March, 1834.

Mr. T. H. Baber, senior, to act as principal collector of Poona.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, to act as collector of Rutnagheree.

Bombay Castle, 25th March, 1834.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for 20 days, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,
Sec. to Govt

DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Grand Jury have again taken public notice of the number of Beggars who frequent our streets in the Fort, and there seems a probability of a Law being passed for the suppression of vagrancy which may shut them out from approaching the dwellings of the rich;—but it must be evident to all, that many of the miserable objects who would be driven from the resource of begging are utterly incapable of making the least effort to maintain themselves; and to drive these from our doors without providing any refuge for them would be an act of cruelty, and inevitably, if no kind hand were extended to them, inflict on many, the most miserable starvation, and leave them but the refuge of the grave. The Public do not, cannot, contemplate this, and while they wish the many disgusting objects of suffering to be removed from public view, it is believed they would all—both European and native—gladly divert the alms which they now bestow in indiscriminate charity into a well regulated channel, and join to make such provision as may feed and clothe them under proper rules and management to secure the charity from abuse, and the poor, as far as possible, from idleness and dissipation; in short, to lead them from the streets and public ways to receive their alms at some convenient station.

The District Benevolent Society established in the year 1831, was at first limited in its operations to one denomination of poor, and, as an experiment, has succeeded within the bounds which it prescribed for itself to the full extent of its means. It has recently, in complying with the urgent representations made to it, fulfilled as far as resolutions can do, its original intention of extending relief to all classes and denominations of helpless destitute poor. But resolutions will do nothing without the nerves and sinews to give them effect, and all the pity and commisseration that may be expressed

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and felt, will do nothing for the relief of their objects unless food and clothing be provided.

Since the resolution for extending its object has been taken, the committee of the society have directed their attention to the measures most proper to lay before the Public in a general meeting which it is earnestly desired, and confidently expected, will be well attended by both the European and native Inhabitants. The measures which are thought desirable are the grant of small allowances of food or money sufficient for support, on condition of the party abstaining from begging. The providing a spacious Chowltry or Workhouse where the alms would be distributed at stated times, and in which all who can work at all, should be employed during the day; and supplying in urgent cases temporary relief to the necessitons sick, or assistance to enable paupers to return to their country.

The objects of the Charity are the blind, lame, aged, and infirm destitute poor, but every case to be enquired into as to the circumstances of the parties and their connexions before final admission; and the light employment of the Workhouse will serve as a test for idle impostors.

The affairs and management should be placed in the hands of a committee of European and native Gentlemen.

When the Public consent, which is confidently hoped, by their contributions to provide an adequate support for such an Institution as this, a regulation to suppress vagrancy might be rigidly acted on without falling with undue severity on the poor; who, though forbidden to seek their food at our doors, would be able to find a refuge and support at the Public Choultry.

This Institution would thus efficiently co-operate with the Police in an important public duty.

A meeting for these purposes will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 31st of this month, at 12 o'clock.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Caledonia	1st April	Liverpool	St. Helena.
Columbia	5th ditto	Ditto	Cape.
Euphrates	Uncertain	Uncertain	
Eliza Stewart	D tto	Canton	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	133	134
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, a 1st class,	109	110
321, a 1040, 2nd. class,	108	109
1041 a 1040, 3rd class,	108	111
Second five per cent Loan	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106½	107
Bills on Madras 30 days	102	103
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 9	1 | 10
Spanish dollars per 100	272	
Sovereigns each	11½	

HIGH WATER TABLE.—29th. MARCH, 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday	1 17	1 38
Sunday	2 00	2 23
Monday	2 50	3 18
Tuesday	3 52	4 2[illegible]
Wednesday	5 06	5 4[illegible]
Thursday	6 21	6 58
Friday	7 28	7 58

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Amiel, 1st Gr. Regt., from Poona.
Lieut. Wenn, Marine Battn.
Capt. Billamore, 17th Regt. N. I., from Poona.
Ensign H. Wardell, 5th Regt. N. I., from Darwar.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. H. Jacob, 19th Regt. N. I., to Malligaum.
Capt. J. Simpson, 17th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at half past 6 A. M. Angelinha Moraes, wife of Mr. Philip Morais, late Apothecary of the European General Hospital, after a painful and lingering illness of 3 months;

In January, on his passage to Bushire, of a fever contracted at Muscat, Capt. Frank Gore Willock, R. N. who proved himself in life one of the best of sons, and best of brothers.

At Kavel, on the morning of Friday the 21st instant, Anne, the wife of Mr. Philip White. Head Draftsman in the Chief Engineer's Office, aged 20 years.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th inst., the Lady of W. C. Bruce, Esqr Civil Service, of a son.

In the Fort, on the 26th inst., the Lady of Commander Houghton, Indian Navy, of a son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

March 24th.—The H. C. schooner Shannon, lieut. T. G. Carless, commanding, from Vingorla, 19th March.

Passengers.—Lieut. W. H. Wardell, 5th regiment N. I.

Do. 27th.—French Ship Mexicain, Lubert, Master, from Muscat 18th instant.

DEPARTURES,—None since our last.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
FREE TRADERS,—Columbia, William Rodgers, Eliza Stewart, Caledonia, and Euphrates.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family,, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Hormusjee Bomanjee, and Jean.
FRENCH,—Mexica[illegible]ade.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paula, and Setta de Marco,
H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.
ARAB.—Fattel Kurrim.

VESSELS LOADING.

Dadaloy, for the Malay Coast.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, for Siam.

THE COU[illegible]RIER.

SATURDAY, 29 MAR[illegible]CH, 1834.

The *Upton Castle* was to sail on the 27th of November with the following p[illegible]assengers:—Lieut. Genl. Sir John Keane, K. C. B. a[illegible]d G. C. H., Commander-in-Chief, Major R. Macd[illegible]nald, C. B. Military Secretary, Lord Charles Ker[illegible], Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Col. Wilson, 4th Dragoons, Capt. Donnelly, 1st Regt. N. I., Capt. G. J. Mant, 19th Regt. N. I., Capt. Ma yne, H. M. 40th Foot., Capt. P. Sanderson, 15th Regt. N. I., Lieut. J. Grant, Artillery, Lieut. W. Coghlan, Artillery, Lieut. J. Hale, 2nd Regt N. I. Lieut. J. S. Lang, 48th Regt. M. N. I., Lieut. Westbrook, 18th Regt. N. I., Cornet. J. Wade, H. M. 4th Dragoons, Cornet. J. E. Geils, H. M. 4th Dragoons, Mr. Stracey, C. S., Mr. Weston, Mr Curtis, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. LeGeyt, Cadets,—Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Coghlan, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Cogan, Mrs. Warde, and *two* Misses Gilbert.

The *Forbes* steamer, it appears by a late notification of the Bengal Steam Committee, is to leave Kedgeree on the 15th of April, and is expected to be at Madras on the 18th. Individuals in the interior who intend to write by her, should, therefore, forward their letters so as to arrive in Madras on the 17th.

To save as much time as possible, we understand Government have given orders that an express be sent from here to meet the *Forbes* at Madras. A packet will in consequence be open for overland letters at the Post Office until 5 o'clock P. M. on the 11th proximo. The charge on letters forwarded by it will amount to the inland postage only, in addition to the postage overland, of one rupee on letters of a tola weight, and so on in proportion.

We noticed some time since a report that Lord Clare was likely to leave the country towards the end of this or the beginning of next year. We have since learned that a St. Petersburgh Journal, which was received in Persia just previous to the departure of the *Elphinstone*, contains a paragraph from an English paper to the same effect. As his Lordship's resignation, therefore, must have been received in England before the 20th of November, it is probable that the steamer will bring us accounts of the appointment of his successor.

It is said to be the intention of government to build the Colaba causeway as soon as possible, now that the authorities at home have sanctioned the measure. The cost of the work from the Esplanade to the barracks occupied by the 40th., including an aqueduct, will, according to the estimate of a late engineer officer, be about eighty seven thousand rupees; but we understand that it may now be done for somewhat less, This sum however is perfectly insignificant when compared with the benefits it is likely to confer, amongst which, the improvement of the harbour, by stopping the strong counter currents which now exist in it, will not be one of the least important.

The French ship *Mexicain* arrived yesterday from Muscat the 18th instant, and brought a file of *Galignani's Messengers* from the 1st to the 25th of November, We have been favored with a few of these up to the 23d of that month, from which we have made several extracts below. But as might be expected from the papers by the *Elphinstone*, they afford very little news. In the paper of the 25th we understand it is stated that a Court of Directors was held on the 21st at the India House, when Sir John Keane was sworn in as Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces at Bombay.

The same paper mentions that J. Loch, Esq. and St. George Tucker Esq. were elected on the 1st November, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors for the remainder of the present direction, in the room of Mr. Majoribanks and Mr. Wigram resigned. The resignation of these gentlemen, it appears by another paper, was caused by their objections to the new India Bill, and the repugnance they felt in consequence to make the necessary preparations for putting it into operation.

The news from Portugal by these papers does not appear to be quite so favorable for the young queen as we were led to expect; her troops having been repulsed in an engagement with the Miguelites. But there was nothing to cause serious apprehensions for her ultimate success.

In Spain, too, the prospects of the Infant Queen and the Regency, are not so promising as could be wished. The Carlists were more formidable there than was imagined; and, though defeated in several engagements, were meeting in considerable force in various parts of the kingdom.

The Queen Regent had in consequence applied for the aid of the French, but it was supposed in London that this would be withheld, at least for the present.

The only English news of any interest will be found in Mr. Macaulay's speech at a dinner given to him at Leeds, in which he alludes to the measures that Government are likely to introduce during the approaching session of Parliament. This is extracted below, and we must refer our readers to it for further particulars.

None of the papers we have received contain any shipping intelligence.

The market for cotton was inproving, and had advanced a halfpenny within a few days. The price of that article however is not mentioned.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LODON, NOVEMBER 11.

It appears from a circular issued in the name of Don Carlos—[See Messenger of 8th inst.]—that he is determined to stand by his alleged rights. This declaration, if authentic, may be deemed a Carlist version of that of the Queen Regent—each bids for both liberals and absolutists. The most entertaining part of the lesson is, that whatever is *said*, the necessity of light upon mankind and the breaking up of interested monopoly, *must* either be expressed or implied in the prospectuses of every party. Alarm, in the old acceptation of the word, is absolutely worn out: Æsop told all about it in the story of the shepherd's boy and the wolf. What a satire is formed by the transactions of every day upon the creed of the stand-still sort of people! The planetary system moves; society moves; every thing moves: notwithstanding Zeno proved that there can be no such thing as motion. Zeno was evidently a Conservative.—(Globe.)

The late dinner at Leeds was remarkable for an excellent speech delivered by Mr. Macauley, who is every day rising in importance, and in general estimation, as an orator, an author, and a man of business. His explanation of the difficulties Ministers had to encounter, and of their proceedings in Parliament, is the best we have yet seen. He admits that the first Session of the Reformed Parliament has disappointed public expectation; but he shows that the labours of no ten Sessions since the Revolution have produced so much real good to the people as the labours of that Parliament.—Whence, then, the disappointment? The expectations were unreasonable The community had formed no adequate notion of what legislation can accomplish, and expected from the acts of the House of Commons that abundance which is only the fruit of individual industry, and that happiness which each man must make or find for himself.—(Courier.)

We have seen a private letter which gives an account of the late desertion of Don Miguel by his French Officers, somewhat different from that which has been generally received. The attack on Lisbon is stated to have been made upon a plan suggested by Gen. Clouet, in opposition to the opinion of Marshal Bourmont. Marshal Bourmont is said to have resigned his commission in consequence of the rejection of the plan he submitted; Gen. Clouet to have given up his command in consequence of the failure of the plan he directed; while Larochejacquelin is supposed to have retired upon receiving the news of the retirement of his compatriots, but without any communication with them as to the circumstances or motives for their conduct. We give this statement as we received it, merely repeating that it comes from an informant on whom we have reason to place the most implicit reliance.—(Post.)

NOVEMBER 13.

A mercantile house in the City connected with Vienna has received letters from thence of the 31st ult. with information of the arrival there of an English courier, who was the bearer of a treaty entered into by Great Britain and France, as a counterpoise to that lately entered into between Turkey and Russia, and for the purpose of arresting the slow but sure progress which the Russians are making in the acquisition of territory in that part of Europe. It was understood that Austria was to be invited to become a party to the treaty entered into between England and France, and the consent of the Emperor seems to have been anticipated in well-informed quarters, since the aggressions of Russia must, it was conceived notwithstanding the apparent union of the two Courts, more immediately effect him than any other of the Great European Powers,—(Times.)

Sir Edward Sugden, after this week, will leave the Lord Chancellor's bar, and confine himself to practising before his Honour, the Vice-Chancellor. The Learned Gentleman means also to withdraw from the House of Lords' practice. He will only go out of the Vice-Chancellor's Court on special briefs. It is, however, erroneous to believe, as has been reported, that this change is occasioned in consequence of any misunderstanding between the Lord Chancellor and Sir Edward. The fact is, it has long been in contemplation by Sir Edward. It has been with him purely a question of pounds, shillings, and pence. It has had nothing to do with political feelings. He has not been sufficiently employed by having confined himself, as he has done, to practising in the Lord Chancellor's Court, although he has appeared as Counsel in almost every case. He considers that much more business is got through in his Honour's Court, and that there he will have more scope, and be more usefully and effectually occupied. All know full well, that in whatever Court he does appear, his extraordinary knowledge and unlimited acquirements must secure him full practice.—(Standard.)

NOVEMBER 18.

An able article appears in the *Times* against the policy of a French military interference in the Spanish contest. We have reason to believe that none can feel greater reluctance than the French King and Government to embark in such a career, which nothing would be likely to lead to but some active attempts of the party of Don Carlos to render Navarre a focus for the intrigues of French Carlists in behalf of the exiled branch of the House of Bourbon. At present there can be no rational alarm on this score, and, consequently, the feeling against the deprecated course is nearly as strong in the present calm and sensible rulers of France as in any cabinet that anticipates in such an interference a number of embarrassing consequences, which, if possible, and to preserve the peace of Europe, should be avoided altogether.

The Proclamation attributed to Don Carlos, if authentic, is a curious document, and in the single fact of appointing one of his boys Generalissimo of the armies, and placing the other at the head of the Marine, to recover the American colonies, may be traced the incurable weakness of a man who could dream of such appointments and objects while contending for a kingdom. The only bait for the general subject is an unrestricted amnesty; all the rest bids simply for the absolutists, and otherwise intimates nothing at all which can attract any one so much as English Conservatives, who are clearly in theory the most absolute people now alive.—(GLOBE.)

We have not any new incident to communicate connected with Spanish affairs. We have been given to understand that, however eager Marshal Soult may be, Prince Talleyrand is opposed to interference on the other side of the Pyrences. It is even said that the hoary negotiator has both counselled and warned his master by telling him that one of his predecessors lost his crown through involving himself in Peninsular affairs. It is nevertheless very generally believed in Paris that the requisitions of the Queen Regent of Spain were pressing, and that she deeply regrets that, having been so short a time in the country, she does not thoroughly know the Spanish character, and consequently is not aware what persons can be best trusted. She also apprehends lest the sins of other should fall heavily upon the innocent head of her child, all old party animosities being revived. It is further reported that the Queen Dowager describes the unpleasaut situation in which she is placed most feelingly, and complains of not being allowed to have near her those in whom her inclinations would lead her to repose the greatest confidence. The King of the French evidently hesitates. He stands in awe of the North, and for this and other reasons fears to embroil himself. A Paris letter, from a high political source, reports that the King waits to see the result of Sarsfeld's forward movement; but, adds the writer, should that movement prove disastrous, will French interference be in time? Certain it is that the spirit of opposition against the Queen Dowager's Government is much more general, and determined than was expected. The quarrel is not one that regards only the succession. There are other substantial topics of complaint. All the errors of the late King's public life, commencing with his forced journey to Bayonne, which brought so many calamities on the Spanish people, are now uppermost in their thoughts. From the errors of the last few years misfortunes not less heavy have for some time been anticipated.

In the cloth hall of Leed the sales this week have been about an average quantity; furnished little in demand. Preparations are being made to execute American orders for the spring demand in stuffs and woollens. In the Bradford market there has not been any variation since last week. At Halifax less business transacted, but no variation, in prices. The Rochdale flannel market more brisk low goods sold freely, and the finer sorts obtained better prices; in the Liverpool cotton market the beginning of last week, there was an increased demand and a consequent advance of 1½d. to 1¾d upon the previous week's prices. The sales from Thursday week to Thursday, were about 16,490 bags. The cotton factories of Oldham, Shaw, Royton Rochdale and Heywood, are nearly all working full time. The silk trade is very dull; more than half the hands are out of employ. The Irish stuff weavers of Leeds are at present in a deplorable condition; upwards of 500 are without work, and abosolutely perishing for want. The *Leeds Mercury* says, in reference to the Trades Unions, "We have not of late heard any complaints of interruption being given to the trade of the West Riding of Yorkshire by the Union Societies; and we have reason to believe that the dictation of the committee is very much moderated if not entirely removed. This is owing probably to the demonstration of counter-unions made by the master manufacturers."—(Times.)

The rumour is revived that the Foreign Secretary has it in contemplation to effect a further reduction in the salaries of some of our Ambassadors at Foreign Courts. The average reduction within the last three or four years amounts to about 20 per cent.—(Herald.)

It is rumoured that the expedition to the North is to be attempted again by some of the parties who have but so lately returned with Capt. Ross, who, it is also said, is to be nominated as their future Commander.—(Herald.)

NOV. 19.

Extract of a letter from Dublin:—"The Rent, or as Mr. Thomas Steele has christened it, the *National Debt*, has fallen short of the wishes of the trustees.—In the city of Limerick, containing a population of some say 100,000, nine-tenths of whom are Roman Catholics, and numbering more opulent merchants and private gentlemen of that persuasion than any other town in Ireland, the collection at the four principal chapels last Sunday amounted in all to £132.—Supposing the Catholic population to be 60,000, this gives but a halfpenny a-head. Several gentlemen were seen to give sixpence, who could as easily afford (if they approved of the object) to give £5, and so general was this method of signifying contempt for the occasion, that an indignant agitator has threatened to show up the 'sixpenny aristocracy' in the newspapers. A very wealthy and respectable merchant deposited a shilling on the plate appropriated for the reception of sovereigns; for the managers, in order to bring the contributors un der the control of public opinion by exhibiting them to the mob, set apart one recipient of gold, another of silver, and a third of brass. "Hallo, Mr.——" cried the collector, 'come back, Sir; you have made a mistake; this is only a shilling!' 'No mistake at all Sir,' replied Mr.——, 'I didn't intend to give more.' In short, if Limerick, the stronghold of agitation and Catholicism in the south is to be taken as a criterion, this new National Debt is almost as unpopular as the old one, and Dan's 'horn is dry.' He cannot close his bargain with the Whigs too soon."—(Herald.)

Nov. 20.

It is stated in several of the letters from Lisbon that Admiral Napier having expressed, with the frankness of a sailor, his dissatisfaction at the proceedings of Don Pedro's Ministers, a coolness exists between him and some of the advisers of the Regent, which is very prejudicial to the cause in which they are engaged. It is, however, but an act of justice to say that the Gallant Admiral does not allow his dissatisfaction to interfere with his duties. He embarked in the cause from principle, and he is not to be diverted from doing what he can to uphold it by the misconduct of individuals less occupied in providing for the welfare of the country than for their own emolument.

We understand that a material part of the public business which occupied the attention of the late Cabinet Council held at Brighton related to the appointment under the King's commission of the the superintendents of the China trade, who are to succeed the supercargoes nominated by the East India Company. As the provisions of the act are to take place in April next, the time has arrived for forwarding the necessary authority and credentials.—(Globe.)

It appears by a notification from the Board of Trade, that among other arrangements arising from St. Helena coming under the Government of the Crown instead of under that of the East India Company, that it will be necessary that arrangements be made for furnishing the inhabitants and residents of that island with stores and provisions, which has heretofore been done by the Hon. Company, who annually, in the two first months of the year, have hitherto shipped them. The stock thus sent, it is understood, is sufficiently extensive to last until the authority of the Company expires, which is at the end of April next. The merchants, therefore, connected with the colony will have to attend to this matter, which will no longer be done for them by others.—(Times.)

PARIS.—NOVEMBER 23.

The evening Ministerial journal has the following:—"A telegraphic dispatch from Bayonne, dated the 19th inst., announces that intelligence had just been received of an important advantage gained over the rebels by Gen. Sarsfeld. The General, it is stated, had quitted Burgos on the 11th, marching upon Vittoria with a considerable body of troops. At Belorano he met the insurgents under the command of Merino, and routed them after a warm combat. On the 14th. he was at Pancorbo. The insurgents left a great number of killed upon the field of battle, and 600 were made prisoners. It is asserted that Merino retired to Miranda with 4,000 men of his bad troops.—We hope that the next dispatches will bring a confirmation of this intelligence. That of which we have given the purport was sent to Bordeaux by telegraph, but the bad weather prevented its reaching Paris by this means, and therefore it was sent forward by the mail. Government has also received accounts from Coruna up to the 16th. Galicia has not been disturbed since the death of the King. On the 15th all was quiet at Barcelona, and on the 16th at Gerona."—The following is from a supplement to the *Indicateur* of Bordeaux of the 20th:—"General Sarsfeld, after having chaced Merino for several days, came up with him at Belorado, and having brought him to an action took between 700 and 800 prisoners, killed a great number, and drove him to take refuge in the province of Alava. General Sarsfeld then directed his march towards Vittoria, and on the 15th was at Pancorbo."

REFORM DINNER AT LEEDS.

On Wednesday, a dinner was given to J. Marshall, jun. Esq., and T. B. Macauley, Esq. Members for Leeds, and Lord Morpeth, one of the Members for the West Riding; Mr. J. Clapham was in the chair. About two hundred gentlemen were present. After the cloth had been drawn, the first toast given was "King William the Reformer." This was seconded by other loyal toasts, which were drunk with all the honours, "Earl Grey and the Reforming Ministers" followed and was received with loud and long continued cheering.

Mr. MACAULEY then rose, and was received with cheering which lasted a considerable time. I am not one of those who are, strictly speaking, his Majesty's Ministers, yet I am nearly enough connected with them to be able to say that I participate with their feelings, and thank you in their name.—(Cheers.) I drink this toast, because, in common with all Englishmen, I feel the deepest gratitude to them for the great services rendered to their country—great services in the passing of the Reform Bill and great services subsequently by means of the Reform Bill.—(Cheers.) I know that some members of Parliament whom I highly respect, on meeting their constituents after the late session, have thought it necessary to come before them with the tone of humility, and the language of self-defence. I have no such language to hold. I come before you, Gentlemen, to assume the port and to use the language of a man who has at least meant and endeavoured well.—(Cheers.) I come before you to say with confidence that, amidst difficulties such as no government ever contended with, the administration to which I belong, and the Parliament which supported that administration, have established a just claim to the gratitude of their country. The difficulties with which the Government had to struggle are, I imagine, well known to you. You know in particular that from one branch of the legislature they were likely to encounter opposition whenever opposition might be fatal to them; great and extensive interests had been created by former governments; a great portion of the patronage of the administration was perpetually used against them; the great and powerful profession of the church, which has generally been allied with government, was now believed to be generally indisposed to them; but, above all, the greatest difficulty with which they had to contend was the high expectation of many and immediate benefits raised through the country, and the state of excitement in which the reform Bill had left the public mind. I do not complain of this; I do not blame the people; the thing was inevitable.—(Loud cheers.) We all feel in private life that periods of great excitement and agitation are almost necessarily followed by reaction high expectation by disappointment; if there should be some particular day, party, or event, from which we have promised ourselves extraordinary pleasure on which our minds have been dwelling for months, imagination necessarily exceeds the reality, and some little degree of depression and disappointment follows. Besides, a very large portion of the people have not sufficiently considered by what means governments can promote the happiness of a country. It is not by magic, but as a physician would say, by diet, that the change is to be effected; government cannot in one day change poverty into plenty; it cannot in one day repair all the evils which have been inflicted by the misgovernment of ages. The House of Commons itself showed in what a state of excitement the Reform Bill had left judicious and well-informed men, for such is the general character of that body. On the *first day of the session* notices were put down, for motions perfectly sufficient to occupy the House of Commons if we had gone on debating, for three years; not merely notices of measures to be introduced, but generally on abstract questions, such as young gentlemen, with great advantage no doubt to themselves, discuss in their debating societies. And a very great proportion of those notices were in such a state, that even when the general principle was sound, it was impossible that any judicious legislation could take place upon them. With regard to one of the most important questions that can claim the attention of the House—I mean th amendment of the law of libel,—which no one feels to be more important than I do, and on which I have myself pressed the Solicitor-General to bring in a bill,—a measure was introduced, which no person who examined it could think it possible to carry it into a law. In fact we had to contend with violent expectations out of doors, and a busy meddling disposition to innovate within. Well, the session has passed, and with all these difficulties we bring before you, completely executed, several great and important measures, any one of which would be sufficient to distinguish a session: and of the whole of which I will say that no ten sessions of Parliament since the Revolution have ever produced so much real good to the people.—(Loud cheering.) Slavery extinguished, —China thrown open to English Trade,—India thrown open to the settlement of Europeans,—the Vestry Cess abolished in Ireland,—Law Reform of great extent and importance, some passed, others carried forward, and failing, if they failed, not from any fault of the Government which introduced them, —a great inquiry into the municipal government of the towns of England commenced under parliamentary authority—(Cheers),—retrenchment carried to such a point, that the annual expenditure under the control of Parliament has been, since the accession of this Ministry to power, reduced from 15 millions to 12—and while all this has been taking place, public credit still maintained inviolate, public order preserved—peace with Foreign Powers continued, and that country, which Ministers found in a state of disorder unparalleled, now (in my conscience I believe) in a state of returning and advancing prosperity.—(Cheers.) The Right Hon. Gentleman then alluded to various charges brought against the House, the justice of which he denied. He expressed himself decidedly opposed to the Corn Laws, but thought the country too divided on the question to afford a prospect of carrying it immediately. Looking to the questions of the duration of Parliament and the ballot, he thought triennial Parliaments too short, but would be satisfied with a duration of five years; and as to the ballot, he looked upon it as the only legal barrier against the intimidation of elections. He hoped however, that a growing moral strength in public opinion would be able to overcome that shameless abuse without the aid of the ballot. But, added Mr Macauley, this I say without scruple or hesitation, that if that party which opposed the Reform bill is resolved to maintain any longer the practice of intimidation, the voters must be protected, and if the ballot should be necessary for that purpose, the ballot shall have my most ardent support—(Cheers.) In the next session I hope to see many and important reforms gradually proceeding. We shall not for years see the time when there will remain to be made. I hope there will never be a year in which I shall not have to say, in presenting myself to you, "there is the abuse we have brought down this Session, there is the change we effected in favour of the people this year."—(Cheers)—One of the important measures already in preparation is that of corporation reform.—(Cheers.)—Many other reforms will doubtless be effected, but it is impossible for me to state in what order the Government will take them up. I can only add that two questions will receive the serious attention of Government; one the abolition of the Church rates in England. and the other, which is important as it affects the feelings of a large class of dissenters, but really more important from other considerations, namely, some mode of registration independent of the doctrine or services of any particular Church—(Cheers.)—I am confident that Ministers brought forward the Reform Bill not as an end but as a means, and that they wished to carry the same spirit of reform into all the institutions of the country. And I feel fully convinced that there is not one of those noble and eminent persons, for whom I now thank you, who would not feel his desire to serve his country augmented, if he saw his services approved, as I now see them approved, by such an assembly as this (Mr. Macauley sat down amidst loud and long continued cheering.)—Lord Morpeth Mr. Marshall, Mr. Baines, Mr. Macaulay (on his health being proposed), Mr. G. W. Wood and some other Gentlemen subsequently addressed the company; and midnight having arrived, the national anthem was sung by the choristers, all the company standing, and at its conclusion the Chairman and nearly all the assemblage quitted the room.—(LEEDS MERCURY.)

MADRAS.

The Governor we hear was to have left Bangalore for the Neilgherries on Thursday evening last, and the Governor General for the same destination on Saturday. The whole of the Staff is to be on the Hills by the 31st of the month, and we hear that it is His Lordship's intention to remain there till June—should the climate agree with him he will very probably be counselled to remain till November. The collectors ordered to assemble at Bangalore prior to Lord William Bentinck's illness, for the institution of a comparison and investigation into the Ryotwary system in contradistinction with a settlement by villages on leases, are not likely to be called on to the Hills.

The force destined for the Coorg Country is expected to reach its frontiers on the 31st of this month, when five or six days will most probably settle the whole business. Desertions from the infatuated Rajah's side are frequent, and the very inviting step from danger to safety is likely to encourage their continuance. The Rajah's career has not hitherto been one to give him a hold upon the *affections* of his people.—*Male Assylum Herald, March* 17.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

The exigencies of the Public Service, as regards the demand for improved Executive Officers, are daily becoming more pressing; and the difficulty of meeting this demand, under the peculiar circumstances of our Civil Agency, must increase in an equal ratio.

2. The causes of this embarrassment lie upon the surface. It is undeniable that the Administration of the country requires more from public servants at the present day, than at an earlier period of our ascendancy in this country; principally, perhaps, because the more general pervasion of light and knowledge has tended to bring the character of our Executive Administration into bolder relief. It is equally clear to my mind, that whilst the Native Population, on the one hand, are eagerly availing themselves, in every quarter, of every offer of liberal education, and the Legislature on the other is opening wide the portals of India to every Englishman who chooses to invest his capital in her Agriculture or Manufactures, every year will add urgency to the call for more energetic endeavours to improve alike our fiscal institutions and resources; to ensure a better and more speedy Administration of justice; and to maintain that relative superiority on the part of our European Agency, upon which, as it necessarily represents the Government itself in the eyes of the great mass of our subjects, all our moral power must assuredly depend.

3. As therefore the demand upon the public functionary for energy and ability is far greater than in 1793, and will certainly be raised still higher: as his conduct and capacity are now obnoxious to the observation of a community daily advancing in intelligence, and already very superior, in that respect, to the people for whom the system was originally devised; and as the very necessity under which we have been placed of employing Native officers in responsible situations, in both the great branches of Administration, renders it indispensable that the development of mind which such a stimulus, will unquestionably generate, should be compensated, in the scale of qualification, by a proportionate advancement on the part of those Covenanted Servants, of the Company, by whom the proceedings of the Native Authorities must be Superintended and Controlled: Allowing due weight to these considerations and to others which might be adduced, I consider it imperative upon the Government to avail itself of every means that can be devised, to encourage or enable its European Agency to keep pace in the progress of improvement with the emergencies of the times.

4. No measure, in my judgment, will so effectually promote this end, as such a declaration on the part of the Government, with respect to the principles on which promotion will henceforward be dispensed, as shall give emulation a wider sphere of influence, and a more powerful operation upon all minds within that sphere, than that grand motive to useful and honorable exertion has hitherto possessed. I am well aware that the exclusive nature of the Service to which it is proposed to apply this excitement, precludes the possibility of realizing the whole of those benefits which society derives from its influence in other lands; that here, in fact, Officers of high responsibility are so numerous, whilst the body of those eligible to fill them is so small, that competition may almost be considered as inverse; the difficulty being rather to find an officer for the place, than a situation for an Officer. I am aware, also, that the high emoluments attached even to those appointments which must necessarily, under existing circumstances, be filled by men whose abilities for public employment do not rise above mediocrity, must unavoidably tend to diminish the beneficial effects of a judicious application of the great stimulus of reward to the minds of our public functionaries. But these drawbacks, whilst I allow them all their weight in my estimate of probable results, cannot effect my conviction that the exigencies of the Service call for the general infusion of a new principle of exertion; and that we must look to emulation as the "primum mobile" of improvement.

5. I have used the expression "a new principle," with reference to emulation, although I know that many appointments are already, and must necessarily be appropriated to merit, rather than regarded as regular steps in the scale of promotion by seniority, because it is certain that such appointments are either attainable only by Officers of pre-eminent qualifications, or are confined to the highest ranks of the Service. Now, the stimulus, in the first instance, is necessarily limited to a very few; and in the second, the reward is at such a distance from the possible enjoyment of the great majority of those to whom it is held out, as to lose, almost entirely, its power of attraction. It is my object so to employ the means which we possess for the excitement of emulation, as to bring the motive into close contact with every mind throughout the Civil Service, in order that it may be superadded to all which are already in operation, to quicken those who are susceptible of its influence to still more energetic exertions.

6. With this view, then, I propose, that it be publicly notified that no Officer, whatever his standing in relation to a vacant situation, will be appointed to succeed to it, unless he be considered by Government properly qualified to do justice to the trust about to be confided to him; and that in the event of any deficiency in the requisite qualifications, he, as well as all others in the same predicament, will be passed over in favour of any Junior on the gradation List, competent to discharge the functions of the supposed office with real efficiency. To render this rule practically operative, it will, of course, be necessary to fix a high standard of official competence; so as to raise it to a level with the just demands of the people of this country upon their rulers, and with our own responsibility, as the delegated Governors of such an Empire.

7. But before the proposed system can be brought into general operation, it is indispensable that the means be advised for affording to Government the necessary information in regard to the official character and merits of every Officer employed in the Civil administration of the country.

8. It is requisite that this information should be publicly as well as amply and regularly supplied not only that we, upon whom the responsibility of appointment rests, may exercise our proper functions with satisfaction to our own sense of justice but that all whose interests are effected by the working of the system, may feel that a conscientious regard to the claims of official merit, according to the fairest standard which it has been found possible to frame, has been the principle of selection.

9. As matters are regulated at present, the knowledge which I possess of the real merits of the parties whom it devolves on me to nominate to the Council Board for promotion, especially if they move in the lower grades of the Service, is often extremely limited; and (which is still more injurious to the public interests,) as I stated in a former Minute, we are too often left in the dark with regard to the incompetence, misconduct, or slothful habits of functionaries, filling important posts, until these causes have produced effects, seriously, and, it may be irreparably detrimental. The consequence is that whilst merit is sometimes neglected, through ignorance of its existence, examples of punishment, even when notoriously deserved, are also almost entirely wanting.

10. I propose, therefore as regards the Judicial and Revenue Departments, that every Officer, Court, or Board, to whom Covenanted Officers are placed in subordination, shall publicly report half yearly upon their official qualification and conduct; that the report of the Magistrate and collector upon his Depnty or Assistants shall be forwarded to the Commissioner, and by him with his own comments thereon, and a corresponding statement with respect to all the Magistrates and Collectors and independent Joint Magistrates and Collectors under his jurisdiction, to the Nizamut Adawlut or Sudder Board, as the officer reported on may be subject to the one or the other; and that the superior controlling authorities, in like manner shall review the whole of these returns, and submit them, with a declaration of their own opinions in confirmation of, or dissent from those expressed by the Commissioners and Magistrates and Collectors respectively, and a report upon the qualifications and conduct of all the Officers of the former class, for our information. I propose also that the Courts of Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut shall submit similar reports regarding the Civil and Sessions Judges.

11. These Reports should present, in regard to each Individual, a statement of his general qualifications for the Public Service with distinct reference to this temper, discretion, patience and habits of application to public business; his knowledge of the Native Languages, and, pre-eminently his disposition and behaviour towards the people high and low with whom he is brought into official contact. I have not included integrity among these qualifications, though, of course, it is the virtue on which the value of all the rest is dependent; because I am happy in the persuasion that it will very rarely be found wanting. But under the plan which I propose, it will, undoubtedly, be the duty of every controlling authority to bring to the notice of his immediate superiors any well authenticated information which may reach him of corrupt practices on the part of his subordinates.

12. In making this call upon the several controlling authorities, it cannot be necessary to remind them that the Civil Service it exclusive and limited; that the rights, interests and lives of the whole Indian Population are committed to their care; that their acts will every day become more and more the subject of public discussion and criticism; and that the peculiar beneficial privileges which they enjoy cannot long be upheld unless their counterpart obligation be discharged with efficiency. It may be added, that the plan is based upon the conviction that they have Individually the credit and honor of the Service warmly at heart; and this consideration added to those high motives to the conscientious discharge of duty above enumerated, may, I am persuaded, warrant the Government in expecting that though the task imposed may occasionally prove of an invidious and painful nature, it will be performed in furtherance of the objects contemplated—objects alike valuable to the governors and governed, in an unflinching, impartial and uncompromising spirit.

13. In conclusion I will merely observe, that I am not aware of any objections to the proposed plan, which might not be urged with at least equal cogency against every mode by which a Government could possibly inform itself with regard to the official qualifications of its servants. To say that it is susceptible of abuse, that the merits of one Officer may be unduly magnified, whilst the claims of another may be unjustly depreciated, (though the proposed checks will go far to obviate such partiality,) or that, which is more probable, a bad spirit may in some instances be generated, even by the most faithful discharge of duty on the part of the superior authority is but to allege that the scheme, like all other schemes, will not produce unalloyed good. I deem it absolutely necessary that we should possess the information which it is calculated to afford, and I do not think that, that information is obtainable by any other process open to so few objections. It is very far from my intention to advocate the establishment of a system of espionage, or to propose that the Reports should be other than open official records of opinion. Such declarations of opinion the Government has assuredly a right to demand from those of its servants, who are vested with the control of Covenanted Subordinates; and it must be strongly impressed upon them that they will be held responsible for the effects of that misconduct which they may fail to report. But it must equally be remembered by Officers so reporting, that if it shall sometimes be their ungrateful duty to allege incapacity or misconduct on the part of an inferior, they thereby perform a most acceptable service to the people, over whom such an incompetent or unworthy functionary is placed; and that they will also enjoy the opportunity of recording the meritorious qualities of those who are really worthy of such commendation, and of thus supplying the Government with data for the just and beneficial allotment of official rewards. With reference to these considerations, I am convinced that the plan will be duly appreciated and gratefully received by the great majority of those whose feelings alone deserve to be consulted on such an occasion; and it is not the least of its recommendations to my mind, and that it cannnot but tend to promote, in a very essential degree, the most desirable end of official subordination.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.

Calcutta, January 15th. 1834.

Discovery of an Ancient Town near Behut, in the Doab. by Capt. P. T. Cautley, *Supt. Doab Canal.*

[Extract of a letter read at the Meeting of the 30th instant.]

"I have this day despatched by dak banghy, for the museum, a number of coins, of very great

interest, from their having been found in the site of an ancient (apparently Hindu town,) which site is now seventeen feet below the present surface of the country, and upwards of twenty-five below that of a modern town near it. I will confine myself in this mere notice at present, to stating, that in consequence of the clearing out of the canal bed south of the Belka falls, near the town of Behut, north of Seháranpoor, the exposure took place; and on the canal being laid dry shortly after, the coin, &c. were found amongst the shingle in the bed of the canal. I may mention that this line is altogether distinct from that which is said to be the ancient canal, and therefore even were there not distinct marks to the contrary, there can be no quibbling on the articles having been *transported*, which is a favorite argument of the day. In the present case, the section is thus; the surface of the country at that point being much lower than that on which the town of Behut stands:—

Grass jungle with cultivation on the surface of the country. River sand, ... 4½ feet
A seam of sand with traces of shingle.
Reddish clay mixed with sand,..... 12½ feet.
A.....A, site of ancient town,.....A.....A
Black soil full of pots, bones, &c. in which the coin and other articles have been discovered,—6 do.
Bed of canal, 23 feet below surface.

The line marked above "site of ancient town A A A A" is distinct in section for about a quarter of a mile, and were it not for the breaking down of banks, &c. it would be seen much further; the soil upon which the town appears to have stood is very black, and full of bones and pieces of pots of different description: bricks of a large size, and of unusual shape, appearing as if they had been made to suit the circular form of wells: pieces of the slag of iron-smelting furnaces, (such a thing as smelting iron at Behut was never heard of,) arrow heads, rings, ornaments and beads of different descriptions; in short, an Oriental Herculaneum, for there appears every chance of the discoveries being extended hereafter. The appearance of small pieces of kankar (amongst the shingle), of which I also send one or two specimens, is an extraordi ary feature, as kankar is not known in this part of the country.

NOTE. The probable date of Lieut. Cautley's subterranean city, to whatever cause its inhumation may be attributed, can be pretty well placed within cognate limits through the very fortunate discovery of many coins imbedded in the same place with the bricks and bones. The coins belong to three different species already made knewn through Mr. Wilson's paper on the Society's cabinet*.

1. The *Hindo Scythic* coin, or that having the figure of a man in a coat of mail, offering something on a small altar (Nos. 23 to 33, Plate II. As. Res. xvii.), which has been referred with much probability to the commencement of the Christian era:—of this only one coin is recognizable out of 26

2. The chief part of the coins belongs to the series No. 69, Plate III. of the same volume, of which nothing at all is known; only two have hitherto been seen, one of which was dug up in cutting the trench of the new road from Allahabad to Benares: this however was square, as was a duplicate in Colonel Mackenzie's collection, but all those now brought to light are circular: they are identified with it by the elephant on one side, and by one or more singular monograms. Some of them differ considerably in other respects, having a Brahmany bull on the reverse, and an inscription in unknown characters round the edge†.

3. The third species of coin is of silver. A square lump with no regular impression, but simply stamped with various *chhàps*, as might have been the custom anterior to the general introduction of coined money. Of this ancient coin, the Mackenzie collection furnishes abundant examples, (Plate V. figures 101 to 108,) but his researches altogether failed in ascertaining their date, or even their genuineness, both which points are now satisfactorily developed by the present discovery. They must all date posterior to the Indo Scythic dynasties in Bactria, and belong to a period when (as in China at present) silver was in general current by weight, while the inferior metals (for all the present coins are not of copper) were circulated as tokens of a fixed nominal value.

This discovery alone would be of great value, but it is only one of innumerable points for which we may eagerly expect elucidation from this Herculaneum of the East.

The appearance and state of the tooth and bone sent down are also of high interest; they are not entirely deprived of their animal matter, though it is in a great measure replaced by carbonate of lime. The tooth is of the same size, and belongs to the same animal (the ox) as those of the *Jumna* fossils, presented by Capt. E. Smith at the last meeting, but the mineralization in the latter has been completed, whereas in these it remains imperfect. J. B.

A Brief Account of the System adopted by Divers in the Deccan, for the Recovery of Valuables, lost in the Tanks and Rivers of that Province. By Lieut. G. J. Taylor, *7th Mad. Lt. Cav.*

Happening to lose a valuable diamond ring when swimming some years since in a tank in the Deccan, I was induced to employ a set of divers for its recovery: not, I confess, with much hopes of success, notwithstanding the confident tone in which I was assured they seldom or never failed in their search. I was however most agreeably disappointed, for after seven hours' labour, the ring was found. As the mode which they adopted for the recovery of the lost article, was new to me, and may possibly be unknown to many of your readers, I venture to forward the following brief sketch of their proceedings. The head of the set I employed, and who eventually was successful in his search, was a celebrated diver in that part of India. He wore a beautiful gold bangle on his right arm—a present from the Peshwa Bajee Rao for having recovered a valuable emerald from the Tapti river, which that prince had dropped in crossing the stream. He assured me, that although a most laborious and sometimes painful trade, he had usually found it a lucrative occupation.

I may add that I subsequently saw the same mode adopted, on various occasions, for the recovery of the nose ornaments, ear-rings, and other jewels lost by women when bathing on the ghats of the great rivers and banks in that part of the country, and almost always with success.

Their method is as follows:

A set of divers consists of three persons, two of whom dive by turns, while the third sits on the adjoining bank. The two divers wade to the place pointed out, if within their depth, each carrying with him a circular flat-bottomed wooden basin, with sloping sides, about seven inches deep and two and a half feet in diameter. With this the diver descends, and having scooped into it as much of the surface of the mud or sand as it will contain ascends with the platter and sends it ashore, when its contents are carefully washed and examined by a third person. If the water be not deep, when one man has stooped under water, he is kept down by his partner, placing one foot upon his neck or shoulders, until the platter is filled, on which a signal is made, the foot is withdrawn, and the man rises to the surface. But when the depth of water will not admit of such arrangement, the diver sinks a grapnel or heavy stone from a canoe, and then descends by the rope. When he ascends, the platter is lifted into the boat, and there examined. In this way, they continue to work for hours, each diver descending in turn, until they have examined the whole surface of the mud or sand around the place pointed out, and very seldom fail of success, if ordinary information be only afforded, as to the spot near which the article has been lost. They remain under water from one to one and a half minute at a time—of times more, if the water be deep. They adopt the same system precisely, whether in still water or in a running stream: only that in the latter, of course their labour in more severe—their success more precarious.

Their remuneration depends solely on success; the ordinary salary being one-third of the extricated value of the lost article, and which is divided in equal portions among the set.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for January.*

* See Asiatic Researches, vol. XVII.

† We shall insert drawings of these coins, and of other objects discovered on the same spot, when Capt. Cautley favors us with further particulars.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

INCREASE OF FORGERY.

We have a great respect for the lord mayor, whom we consider an excellent magistrate, and we therefore regret the more his utterance of any remark of thoughtlessness or prejudice which may compromise his character for sagacity. As such we grieve at his observations on the increase of forgery since the abrogation of capital punishment.

It was, he said, stated by some philanthropists that the abolition of the capital punishment would have the effect of diminishing the amount of crime in that particular. He feared that daily experience gave a decided negative to that position.

First we dislike the hackneied sneer at philanthropists. The fashionable scoff at any profession of concern in the well-being of our fellow creatures is ten thousand times more odious than even the false profession of philanthropy. As for the lord mayor's fear that the repeal of the sanguinary punishment will not have the effect of diminishing crime, it is grounded upon an experience which, though daily, is as yet insufficient, nay, delusive. We are in the first stage of a change, and for the circumstances of the first stage, and the rash judgment on it we have been prepared and have endeavoured to prepare our readers. Upon the temporary increase of forgery we calculated, and as our anticipations have been realized, our reasoning upon them may carry more weight, so we re-print some remarks which we offered so far back as in April last:—

When hanging was the order of the day, the horror of the punishment prevented prosecutions, and the first consequence of substituting a milder punishment is necessarily the much increased frequency of prosecutions; this troubles the Judges, and they arraign the wisdom of the Legislature, remembering how much less they had on their hands in the good old times of death. The increased number of prosecutions was however reckoned upon by all reasonable people, *and it will not be till example has been made of the certainty of punishment under the new law, that the crime will be diminished.* The first effect of the mitigated punishment is to induce the injured to prosecute, *and in some degree to encourage the evilly disposed to crime, but this last effect is of short duration.* When a punishment, the horror of which has caused uncertainty of punishment, is first abolished, the criminally inclined continue to trust to the past uncertainty; and moreover they are not impressed with the fear of the new punishment, which seems so light in severity compared with that which is withdrawn. But the knaves soon discover their mistake. They find the proportion of convictions increasing, and the escapes, which before were many, becoming rare, and the relief from the remote chance of death being soon forgotten, the existing punishment appears closely impending in its strongest aspect of severity.

The reflection of many a forger since the alteration of the law has, we have no doubt, been—"Well, they can't hang me, and I will take my chance;" but after examples of the improved certainty of punishment through the readiness of the robbed to prosecute, of witnesses to give evidence, and of juries to convict, the reflection will be—"They will transport me to a certainty, and there is poor chance of escaping conviction."

We must admit, however, that transportation has not the terror which it ought to have; and that it were well, either that it should be rendered severer to the worse criminals, or that a domestic punishment, the grievousness of which, as better known, might be the object of more dread, should be substituted.—*The Examiner. Sept.* 29,

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF MODERN WINES.—LONDON, 1833.

A Treatise on Wines! Sure never was a more inspiring theme. It inflates the imagination like a balloon; peoples it with a crowd of historical, poetic, legendary, and convivial associations. It bids us think again of Bacchus and his return from the East, as we see the "jolly God" reeling from his chariot on Titian's breathing canvas; of Silenus, dreaming of a full flagon by the sea-shore; of Orpheus and the Bacchantes: of *Swing* Thais and her incendiary "royal feast for Persia won," at Persepolis; of drunken Polypheme and his one eye; of Anacreon and his Chian wine; of Horace and Falernian which he never grudged to a friend who dropped in to take "pot-luck with him;" of Hafiz and his Shiraz; of Panurge and his Voyage to the *Holy* Bottle; and—last not least—of Falstaff and his sack, Bardolph and his brandied nose, Justice Shallow and the "chimes at midnight!" The art of tippling and the associations connected with it, are among the oldest and best on record. It was the first art practised after the Deluge; it will be the last, we doubt not, before the Millennium. It is humanity's universal religion. A thousand varying creeds, a thousand varying forms of devotion, have had their day and passed, but the worship of the jolly son of Semele is still as flourishing as ever throughout the universe. In vain Temperance Societies set their faces against such pagan idolatry. Humanity is here a Methodist, and will not have its faith shaken. And why should it? Without wine, life were more insipid than Lord Londonderry's best jokes. It is the spur to wisdom—the soul of wit—the *wet*-nurse of love—the right hand of friendship—the only physician that can "minister to a mind diseased." How could Blackstone ever have written his Commentaries without a bottle at his elbow? How could we ever have read them without the same assistance? Wine is the very salt of life.

So thinks Mr. Redding, at least if we may judge from the way in which he has treated his inspiring theme. He is drily learned, it is true, at times occasionally diffuse, and occasionally evincing too marked a predilection for the didactic; but when he comes to enter fully on his subject; when he talks to us about Champagne; initiates us into the fragrant mysteries of Burgundy; rambles with us along the banks of the Rhine, and bids us take a peep at the imperial vineyards of Hungary: nothing can be more exhilarating than his gossip, or more pertinent than his historiettes. Of the ancient wines he tells us, in a well-written preface, a queer anecdote. The old Greeks, it seems, were in the constant habit of adulterating them with "sea water, pitch, rosin, cypress, bitter almonds, and tar." What stomachs they must have had! Conceive Anacreon discussing two bottles of such a villanous compost! Drinking the health of his mistress in tar! Hob-a-nobbing with his friend Feriander over a glass of pitch—just as if he meant to *hocus* him! Well does Mr. Redding observe, "A child will drink pure wine, but not wine and pitch—*the last is an acquired taste.*" So we should conceive. Notwithstanding its truth, we are almost sorry at having read this anecdote. It has dispelled a world of convivial illusions. Henceforth, when we think of Chian or Massic wines, it will be in connection with a dockyard. That horrid pitch and tar, to say nothing of the salt water, has fairly *burked* our enthusiasm. Such is the sacrifice men must sometimes make to truth.

Of modern wines Mr. Redding gives a far more attractive account. And first let us hear him on Champagne. This was long considered inferior to Burgundy, till the School of Medicine at Paris, after discussing the comparative merits of the two tipples for "a hundred and twenty years," gave a verdict in favour of the former, which, we believe, is recognized as sound, constitutional law even to this day. "The oldest anecdotes," adds Mr. Redding,

"Which the French possess relative to the excellence of this wine, dates as far back as 1397 when Vincesilaus, king of Bohemia and the Romans, on coming to France to negociate with Charles VI., arrived at Rheims and having tasted the wine of Champagne, it is to be presumed for the first time, spun out his diplomatic errand to the longest possible moment, and then gave up all that was required of him, in order to prolong his stay, getting drunk on Champagne daily before dinner."

If anything could excuse a breach of duty on the part of an ambassador, this could. What monarch could have the heart to be angry with a Minister whose only "delicate infirmity" was a love of Champaign? The temptation justified the delinquency. It was not in diplomatic, scarcely in human, nature to resist it. Would that Lord Palmerston or Prince Telleyrand had half as handsome an apology to make for their delay in the settlement of Belgium! It is not the best Champaign, says Mr. Redding, that effervesces the most. This will be news to half the gentlemen about town who give dinners. On the subject of Burgundy our author is eloquent and full informed. He bids us taste its flavour—makes us smack our lips at his descriptions. Speaking of Hermitage, he tells us—

"Tradition says, that an inhabitant of the town of Condrieu determined to turn hermit, and established his cell on an uncultivated hill near Tain. He amused his leisure hours by breaking the stones and rocks to pieces which surrounded his dwelling, and planting among them some vine slips from Condrieu, they succeeded to admiration. His example was copied by others, and the sterile hill was soon converted into a vineyard. The good taste of the monks in wine has been already remarked in other places. Thus to the hypocrisy of the mortifiers of the flesh do we owe some of the choicest delicacies of the taste."

This discovery does credit to the priesthood. It is the most valuable they ever made. But monks and parsons have always been orthodox authority on such matter. We accept their discovery of Champaign as an *amende honourable* for their discovery of gun-powder. The Rhenish wines give rise to some of Mr. Redding's best descriptions. Though on the whole he considers them inferior to those of France, yet he has not the heart to speak disparagingly of them. No. He assures us they are light, wholesome, and mirth-moving. Of Hungarian wines he speaks "more in sorrow than in anger," as one who would fain praise, but cannot, to the extent fashion may demand. The Imperial Tokay he considers overrated—as most Imperial things are apt to be. Yet it sells in Vienna at twelve guineas per dozen, possibly in consequence of its name. See what it is to be "Imperial!" Talking of the Cape wines, our author expresses himself in no very measured terms of contempt. He does justice, however, to Constantia, for which we are grateful, for it might redeem a worse wine colony than even the Cape of Good Hope. In its luscious sweetness, this fine beverage reminds us of a lady's lips. We never taste it, but we think we are *drinking a kiss!* Glorious association! Sure a bottle of Constantia was the "holy bottle" which Panurge made such a perilous voyage to purchase! For the rest of the Cape wines, a single sentence will suffice. They are dry, thin, and acid, fit only for sour old maids, crabbed critics, and splenetic bachelors. No good Christian can possibly say a word in their behalf. As well might he be enthusiastic on small beer.

We have little need to recommend Mr. Redding's book. It will soon find its way into general circulation. It is light, graceful, piquant, conveying information in a pointed, good-humoured style. The embellishments are happily appropriate. In one we have the jolly vintage feast; in another, the dance, or rather *reel*, of a frolicsome lad and lass, with a bottle (no doubt empty) at their feet; in a third, a little tipsy Bacchus, the very emblem of mirth and good fellowship; in a fourth, Don Quixote's adventure with the wine-bags, with a glorious Sancho grinning behind the door; in a fifth, a picturesque sketch of some Atlantic islands, seen through the arch of a vineyard; and in a sixth, a sour, grim Indian Bacchus, who looks just like a vinegar-cruet, and as if he never drank anything better—God help him!—than stale cider. Altogether, the book is the best of the sort we have yet seen, and cannot but succeed, for it appeals to the universal sympathies of humanity.—*Sun, Oct.* 23.

ANTI-SOCIAL EFFECTS OF DESPOTISMS.

We have great pleasure in copying this statesmanlike article from the *Morning Chronicle*:—

During peace, even under the worst Governments, we advance in civilization. The longer we postpone the struggle with despotism, the better we shall be prepared for it. There is a tacit conspiracy throughout all Europe against all power that is not accountable to the people. The cause of the people is, therefore, continually gaining new adherents. But whilst we would postpone the struggle, we know that the struggle must come. Europe is one great family, of which all the members sympathise more or less with each other. No inquisition, no censorships, can prevent the ideas of one country from penetrating into the other countries. The people of Europe have a common religion, a common philosophy and literature. From the middle ages downwards, all the nations have been occupied with the same projects, the same questions. At present the doctrine that has taken possession of men's minds in every country, is the necessity for responsible Government. The reflecting part of the community every where are persuaded that the peace of Europe demands the abolition of the despotic Government; and we may be assured that, should the sword be once more drawn, the object will not be, what Lord Castlereagh said was the object at the conclusion of the last war, the strengthening of the great military monarchies of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

We have often remarked that one principle which has taken deep root will in time go far to put an end to wars in Europe—the principle that every people gains by the prosperity of every other people. All commerce resolves itself in the end into barter. The nation that produces nothing can buy nothing. The whole community of nations have, therefore, an interest in the prosperity of each other. The German, the Frenchman, the Englishman can have no motive for making conquests from each other. The conquering nation pays first the expense of over-running its neighbours, and then it pays in the expense of keeping the conquest, and in the reaction of the poverty of the neighbours on itself.

But this principle of nations having an interest in the prosperity of each other can only have place under Governments responsible to the people—that is, self-government. The moment you make men the property of a master, a new principle comes into practice. The Emperor Alexander, when Lord Castlereagh pressed him hard on the subject of Poland, turned on his heel after making him this laconic answer;—"My Lord, I have five hundred thousand men under arms". The greater the number of slaves, the greater the Monarch thinks himself. The owner of an estate of twenty thousand a year in this kingdom would laugh if he were told, that because this sum is extorted from wretches living in cabins and subsisting on potatoes and water, he was not a being of more consequence than any one of a parish of happy yeomen living in plain abundance and comfort. The lord thinks of the number of his acres, the number of his vassals, the number of his deer, his flocks, &c. In like manner, the despot thinks of the extent of his territory and number of his slaves, and continually wishes to add to both. The principle of conquest is, therefore, inherent in despotism. The free nations of Europe have, therefore, an intelligible motive for putting down despotism as anti-social Governments, which have a constant motive for plotting against the general welfare.

Another reason for wishing the extension of popular Governments is the publicity that becomes necessary in them. Where everything must be laid before the public, the other nations have in this publicity a guarantee against improper designs. But what security can any man have against the designs of an absolute Monarch? The only security

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from his designs is derivable from his want of power. The Czar of Russia, for instance, is a constant nuisance to all the powers of Europe, from there being no restraint on him; so that if he had the power, he might do as much mischief in the West of Europe as he is constantly doing in the East.

We trust, therefore, that when the day of reckoning comes, no mercy will be shown to the European Aristocracy—that they will be hewn down as enemies of the general tranquillity—as obstacles to the well-being of Europe—as existences incompatible with the system of Government which is demanded by the nations. We are not advocating the forcing a form of government on any nation; and if the nations of Europe were not generally desirous of responsible governments, it would be impolitic to cram them down their throats. But the idea has taken root, and sooner or later it will have obtained every where the ascendancy.—*Examiner, Sept.* 27.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Journey from London to Odessa, with Notices of New Russia, &c. By John Moore. Paris. 1833.

CONSIDERING the importance of Odessa as a commercial mart, and particularly as a corn emporium, it is surprising that so little should be known of its domestic history and internal government. Lying on the European shore of the Black Sea, within a few days' sail of the ancient Byzantium, and commanding, by its position, an extensive commercial intercourse, it might be supposed that its local features were as familiar as its name; yet very few people, except those who have had a direct interest in obtaining information, or who have been led to make inquiries in the pursuit of general knowledge, have much more than a superficial acquaintance with a port which fills so conspicuous a place in our maritime and mercantile returns. Mr. Moore, having had occasion to visit Odessa in the summer of 1824, states that he found some difficulty in obtaining information of the best *route;* his notes of the journey will remove the difficulty for future travellers, who cannot do better than possess themselves of his book, which is not only entertaining, but useful. An itinerary at the end traces the whole *route*, post by post; and the narrative describes it with illustrative fidelity.

The journey across the desolate *steppes* is very interesting, and Mr. Moore's account of it must prove valuable to every body who comes after him. Here is his first view of that pathless region:—

The Jewish population seemed to decrease as we approached the *steppes*: the Tartar-faced peasantry were now more numerous. Nothing can be more desolate than the appearance of these *steppes*—not a tree nor a shrub was to be seen; clouds of dust obscured the air, and the only indications of a vicinity to the haunts of men were some heards of oxen which were occasionally seen feeding on the short parched grass: these oxen were large, and almost invariably of a dun colour; so that as there was no regular road nor fence, we frequently came upon them suddenly—for the grass the dust and the cattle were all of one colour. The undulatory hills called *steppes* when a lull of wind allowed the eye to roam over them, recalled to my remembrance the long smooth swell of the ocean, in a calm after a violent gale; whilst a large waggon, covered with canvas, looming in the distance, might, without any great stretch of the imagination, be compared to a vessel on the verge of the horizon spreading every sail to catch an air of wind (as sailors say) in order to keep the ship from rolling over.

At last the traveller reaches Odessa after encountering numerous difficulties. The city is built on the site of a Turkish fort, Hadgi-Bey, which was stormed and captured by the Russians in 1789. As the harbour had alway been the place from whence corn and other productions were shipped for Constantinople, the Empress Catherine IId. resolved to establish a colony of Greeks of the Archipelago on the spot, and accordingly appointed a mayor, and caused some few buildings to be erected. The place was then named Odessa. But the improvements went on very slowly, either on account of the difficulty of procuring materials in so remote a district, or the slight interest that the situation excited at first. Its subsequent progress was more rapid.

In the year 1801, Odessa seemed to lift up its head; and in the spring of 1803, the corn trade began to hold out most flattering prospects. The navigation of 1802 had been brilliant; two hundred and eighty vessels had arrived from the Mediterranean and Constantinople. Vast quantities of wheat and other grain had been exported, and few mercantile establishments were formed, though, as yet, stability was attached to them: it may indeed be truly said that at this period almost every inhabitant of Odessa had one foot raised, ready to decamp on the first appearance of an interruption to trade.

At this period the population did not exceed 7000 or 8000 persons, of whom scarcely one-third were females; but Odessa soon became a place of refuge for the discontented and outcast natives of the neighbouring countries. Runaway Russians and Poles, discharged Greeks, and a great number of Jews from Gallitzia settled here, and as the population increased the commercial importance of the city advanced with rapid strides. The Emperor Paul exempted it from taxes for twenty-five years, and conferred other solid benefits upon it that gave an immediate impetus to its obvious local advantages. In 1803, the Duke de Richelieu was appointed governor, and, under his paternal and vigorous administration, new measures of improvement were organized, roads were made, wells sunk, and churches built. Great encouragement was also given to trade, strict justice was enforced in all the departments, and Odessa assumed at once an appearance of the greatest prosperity. At the present moment—although many of its advantages have of late years been curtailed, and in consequence of over-trading and other causes, it is no longer the rich and flourishing mart it was formerly—its population is estimated at 50,000 souls.

It is extraordinary that although Odessa is confessedly a great export city, it presents none of these external features wich are characteristic of a maritime position. Mr. Moore describes it to be a dull, dead sea-port; there are "no sailing boats in the harbour, no bustling quays, none of the life of a great maritime city, and, in a place which gives employment to so much shipping, you see no sailors about the streets!" This is the tragedy of *Hamlet*, with the prince omitted.

A curious account of the vehicles used in the streets here is sufficiently amusing.

The public carriages of Odessa are called *droshkis*—they are built low, and are usually made to convey one person only, though I have seen two, and even three, passengers stowed in them. The general way for a gentleman to sit is as though he were on horseback. The morning after my arrival, I had occasion to mount one of these (to me) novel vehicles; and, to tell you the truth, I did not know exactly where to arrange my legs, for I had no notion of riding on cushion-back: however, I watched others—bestrode my rocking-horse (for the springs are so elastic that the carriages yield to the slightest impulse), and was soon regularly installed *á la Russe*. The public *droshkis* are, for the most part, drawn by two horses; one of the animals has his head tied *up* to a kind of hoop, which rises from the ends of the shafts to about a foot above his ears, which makes him look grand; the other is so harnessed as to have his head drawn *down* almost to the ground, and on one side; this, and the management of the reins, causes him to curvet. It is painful to see the poor creatures thus fettered for mere show. The driver sits on a very small dickey-box; his dress is picturesque, consisting of a very low hat, widening at the top, ornamented with a broad silken band and bright buckle; he wears a kind of frock coat, fitting close to the waist, round which it is strapped; this coat has not any collar; and, as the men have their hair cut extremly short all round, the lower part of the back of the head is bare, as is also the neck. Many of these drivers have long beards. I have heard them singing wild, but not unpleasing airs; they appear to me to have a natural good taste for music.

It does not appear that Odessa possesses any remakable buildings. Here is a short description of one of the most conspicuous.

The principal Greek church is rather a fine building; it has a handsome cupola, covered with tin, which is printed green, and surmounted by a small gilt spire; the walls are white, and the whole edifice presents a lively appearance. This church is situated in a very large square, which, however, does not in the least resemble our London squares, but is a vast *place*, as the French would say, without any pavement, or garden in the centre, and having only a few houses here and there; in other parts of the city there are smaller Greek churches.

The town is considered salubrious, and the streets are tolerably well constructed.

House-rent is high—provisions very cheap: there are a number of good shops, full of all sorts of useful and ornamental wares, but there is not any exterior display. The bazaars are extensive; they consist of covered corridors (forming large quadrangles), with rows of shops opening upon them. The bazaars for provisions present a variety of groups and costumes. The Russian peasants are very fond of tea, and the venders of this refreshing beverage station themselves in the different bazaars with brazen kettles; a glass of brandy is generally substitued for milk.

Of the society this brief sketch is not very favourable.

The society of Odessa is as varied as are the heterogeneous elements of which it is composed: there are but very few English residents; the Russians, Greeks, French, and Italians, have their respective *coteries*, and seem, generally, to limit their visitings to their compatriots. The French and Italian languages are much spoken in good company.

The Russian soldiery here are described to be most rigid disciplinarians. Their appearance on parade is stiff and waspish: they are pinched in at the waist, and stuffed out at the breast like pigeons. Great corruption prevails amongst the officers, who do not scruple to cheat the poor privates out of their allowance, which is wretched enough.

The Russian soldier's pay is about ten paper *roubles*, or nine shillings sterling, a year! nine pence a month! And the fraction per week that his food costs government (according to the account given to me by a person who is well informed, and a man of veracity) is so small that I will not mention it. The most revolting part of the business is, that the commanders manage to purloin a certain portion of the pay, etc., of these poor creatures? False muster-rolls are also made out (at least so I am told), and the pay is drawn for the full strength, when the actual number present is much inferior; the surplus-money goes into the pockets of the chiefs, who also *arrange* with the contractors for the food, etc., of these imaginary combatants.

Justice—or rather law—is openly bought and sold in Russia. "The Russian tribunals," says Mr. Moore, "are all corrupt. The judges generally receive fees from both plaintiff and defendant, and the highest bidder usually gains!" Our traveller, surprised at so glaring a violation of justice, asked whether the *law* did not take its course, and how it was that the judges could contravene the statutes; but he learned that all matters were settled by reference to an *ukase*, and that as an *ukase* could be found to justify either side of a question, as our lawyers find precedents, so the man who could pay the most could obtain the most *ukases* in his favour! The Czar, it appears, is well acquainted with these base practices, and *winks* at them, because the government is too poor to pay the public officers adequately, and so leaves them to pay themselves by the sale of their consciences! This is a fine moral lesson on autocracy!

We apprehend that Mr. Moore, deriving a general inference from particular facts, falls into a mistake in the following passage:—

The Russians speak foreign languages with great facility; it is not uncommon, in the genteel walks of life, for children to speak Russian, German, French, Italian, and English; by being thus accustomed, from their earliest infancy, to this useful practice, they possess great advantages on entering into society.

MISCELLANEA.

STEAM BRIDGE.—The new floating steam-bridge, intended to ply between Morice Town and Torpoint, was tried on Thursday last, when it passed and repassed several times. The average time occupied in passing from one shore to another (a distance of three quarters of a mile) did not exceed five minutes, and on one or two occasions she did the pa sage in 4½ minutes, with the utmost ease, stopping to an inch, when directed by the conductor. The weight of the machinery on this bridge is forty-five tons, the draft of water two feet three inches—the chains weigh ten tons each.—*Devonport Journal.*

MADE WINES.—Alluding to the Oporto wines, a recent writer upon the subject says:—"Five-eighths of the wine brought to England is so coarse, and is such a medley of ill-flavoured heterogeneous vine produce, bad Portuguese brandy, and other matters, that any ingenious person may increase one pipe to three by the addition of unexciseable articles, without any fresh injury to the stomach of the consumer, or to the appearance of the wine."

SINGULAR CASE OF HOMICIDE IN PARIS.—On the 11th inst. *William Hardell* was tried at the assizes of the Seine, on a charge of homicide. He was one of the venders at the fruit market, and fell in love with a pretty young woman, named Louise Durfint, to whom he was married on the 18 h of April, at the Municipality. On their way to a barrier, where the marriage feast was prepared, the bride desired to get out of the vehicle which they hired for the occasion, telling her husband that she wanted to buy, at a grocer's, some sugar for the party. She left the coach, but was not heard of afterwards. Poor Hardell was inconsolable for the loss, and the affair became a source of ridicule to him. His friends, however, determined to laugh him out of his misery, and a party was formed for the purpose of making an excursion with him to the suburbs. Having taken their station in a room at one of the cabarets, one of the company, named Dameine, took occasion to exhort Hardell to keep up his spirits, for that she was a worthless creature. "There you are," says Dameine; "what a blockhead to sigh for her! Is not she the damsel that Vidocq mentions in his book? Is not she the big painted woman that sells apples in the Pont-au-Change? Why, I could get her for you to-morrow for 10 francs if you like." Hardell, incensed almost to madness, took up a knife, and stuck it in Dameine's back. He fell instantly, and died on the fourth day. These facts were proved, and Hardell admitted them, showing the utmost compunction. He was finally acquitted by the Jury.

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF THE LONDON POLICE.—Extract from a letter from a friend in London to a gentleman in Boston:—"In my last I spoke of the police in London. It is strange but true, that a female may walk seven miles from one end of the town to the other end of the city, at midnight, with much less risk of insult, than she could from our Post-office to Winter-street, at dusk! In the very lowest purlieus of St. Giles, it is safer than in our principal streets; the reason is, the gas enlightens all—the police sees all. Then what adds greatly to the full execution of and regard for the municipal regulations, is the calling of informers, a number of such profession making it a business to avail themselves of the fines they can compel law-breakers to pay at Bow-street, the Mansion-house, and other offices.—*American Paper.*

CHARACTER OF COBBETT, BY THE EDITOR OF THE BLACK BOOK.—I am, however, very far from being an unqualified admirer of Mr. Cobbett's conduct and principles. That he is, in great part an impostor, there can be no doubt. If such a person can be really said to hold any principles, they are such principles as are directly opposed to those he advocated for many years. From early associations, from constitutional temperament, and from observation of life, he is an undoubted aristocrat; by which I mean, the opinion he entertains that the great majority (nine-tenths he says) of every community, must live, labour, and be in subserviency to a privileged few. This is his opinion to the heart's core, however it may be disguised, or whatever he may *profess* at the present juncture. He believes it is inseparable from the constitution of the social state, that a vast bulk of it must be doomed to endless toil and irreclaimable ignorance. (See his otherwise excellent little work, *Cottage Economy*, paragraphs 11, 12, and 13; and, in all his other writings, he maintains the same doctrine, when he has occasion to speak on the education of the Working Classes.) Hence the contemptuous and degrading notions he entertains of the future lot of the working people. Hence his hostility to any scheme of popular education. He believes whatever does not tend to multiply their merely *physical* enjoyments is foreign to their condition and destiny. He has no idea of bettering their situation, beyond adding to their means of consuming *beef and beer;* these are very good, it must be owned, but they do not comprise every element of their happiness and elevation. What are the causes that have led to the improvement in the diet, dress, (and till a recent period,) domestic comforts of the industrious classes? What has given them their importance in the social state? Solely their augmented intelligence. It is that which first emancipated them from the misery and bondage of the feudal system. It is that alone which can tend to further improvement, and prevent their relapse into ancient servitude and degradation: without knowledge they cannot acquire, nor would they be fit to exercise, social and political rights.—Mr. Cobbet's opinions, questions of finance, and the currency are no less tinged with quackery and delusion. He never had more than *one* idea on these subjects, and that idea is, that the high or low prices of commodities are affected by the greater or less quantity of the circulating medium; and, consequently, if the amount of currency be diminished, the same amount of taxes cannot be collected without a proportional increase of pressure on the tax-payers. This truth he has been working on for years, and has occupied at least 200 *Registers* in its illustration. It is a position of some importance but it is certainly no new revelation. David Hume had published the same dogma long before Mr. Cobbett was born, and David borrowed it from Sir James Stuart. However, it is from this principle he has built all his assumptions on the impossibility of the Bank of England paying in specie; or, if they did pay in specie, wheat would be *four shillings* a bushel, and the interest of the public debt could not be paid. All these predictions have been falsified; the Bank has paid in specie; what did not fall to four shillings a bushel; and the interest of the debt has been paid up to this time. Yet Cobbett pretends to be a *prophet*, and some believe him; for the infatuation of his "disciples," as he sneeringly terms them, is not less than that of the followers of Joanna Southcott, of blessed memery. Among men of sense, however, his opinions are held in little estimation; he is known to be imperfectly acquainted with many subjects of political economy, and his authority on such matters can only extend among those who are still less informed than himself.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The first meeting of the proprietors of this Company, under the Act of Incorporation, was held at the City of London Tavern on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, Isaac Solly, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Creed, the Secretary, read the report, which was highly favourable. It congratulated the subscribers on their success in at length obtaining the Act of Parliament, after all the opposition they had experienced. It appears that the contract deeds are executed for subscriptions for the whole of the capital, 2,500,000l.; and by a clause in the Act, the Company is empowered, when 1,250,000l. shall have been paid up, to raise the remainder, or any portion of it, by loan, if it should be deemed expedient. Mr. Robert Stephenson has been appointed engineer in chief, and it is calculated that the whole line of railway will be completed in four years. The directors recommend that the portion of the line at the London end shall be executed with all possible expedition, from a conviction, that the novelty and convenience of a railway contiguous to the metropolis cannot fail to excite a general interest, and, consequently, to prove an early and productive source of revenue to the Company. The directors have received deposits of 5l. on each share, which, for 25,000 shares, amounts to 1,25,000l. in addition to which they have received 3165l. 4s. 1d. for interest, making the total receipts 128,165l. 4s. 1d. The total disbursements are 83,494l. 18s. 2d. including 10,700l. already paid for the purchase of land, leaving a balance in hand at the disposal of the Company of 44,670l. 5s. 11d. It appears that the legal expenses, consisting of solicitor's bills, counsel, and Parliamentary fees, expense of witnesses, documents, plans, &c., amount to upwards of 32,000l; and the expense of surveying and engineering to about 16,000l. more. A motion that the report should be received, was carried unanimously; the Directors of the London Committee were appointed; and a resolution passed appropriating 2400l. per annum to the twenty-four Directors as a remuneration for their services.—*Examiner, Sept.* 29.

AUTOMATON.—M. Stevenard, watchmaker of Boulogne-sur-Mer, has constructed one of the most curious automatons ever witnessed. It is a small figure dressed in the Turkish costume, seated on a cushion; before him is a table, and on the right is another with three cups on it, and a hollow drum larger than the cups. The mechanism first executes an overture; it is arranged for playing that of Moses, Tancred, or The Spanish Barber. The air being concluded, the little juggler rises and salutes the company thrice, as every well-bred juggler out to do. He then takes two of the cups, passes them from one hand to the other, and conveys three little silver balls, which he passes in succession under the cups, and then collects them all under the third with admirable dexterity. He then puts the three cups in their places; he lowers the drum, strikes it thrice, with his wand, raises it, and a little female dancer appears, who dances in front of the table to an air played by the music. The drum is again lowered, and when it is raised the dancer is gone. Then the juggler, who during the dance applauded by *his looks and action* the little dancer, takes the third cup, which he had not yet used; he raises it, and shows a silver egg. From this egg is hatched a bird of the most beautiful plumage, and inconceivably small; it perches on the top of the egg, and seems delighted at its deliverance, flaps its wings, turns its little head, and sings an air. The juggler then covers it, and all disappears. He now gravely puts the cup in its place, salutes the company, and sits down like a Turk. A second air completes the entertainment. —This curious production of art, which cost the author five years' labour, has been sold for £12,000.

MONOMANIA.—I have had an interview with a young gentleman of first rate accomplishments, and full of intellectual vigour and propriety, who, immediately you mention the word elephant, whether by design or accident, whether in combination or by itself, is suddenly seized with a species of horrific spasm; and while the impression lasts, is, to all intents and purposes, a madman.—When I was first introduced to this young gentleman, my friend asked him whether he came to town that day by the Elephant and Castle, and the immediate alteration in his countenance was striking to a painful degree; he, however, by a great effort of his will, overcame the effect, and rejoined the conversation; when the word was again announced, he rushed out of the room, as if this second sounding was beyond his endurance, and we saw him no more.—*Uwins on Disorders of the Brain.*

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